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Area Wage Survey

Los Angeles-Long Beach, California, Metropolitan Area October 1984

U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Bulletin 3025-65

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Preface

This bulletin provides results of an October 1984 survey of occupational earnings and employee benefits in the Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. The survey was made as part of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' annual area wage survey program. It was conducted by the Bureau's regional office in San Francisco, Calif., under the general direction of Caryl L. O'Keefe, Assistant Regional Commissioner for Operations. The survey could not have been accomplished without the cooperation of the many firms whose wage and salary data provided the basis for the statistical information in this bulletin. The Bureau wishes to express sincere appreciation for the cooperation received.

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Note:

Reports on occupational earnings and employee benefits in the Los Angeles-Long Beach area are available for the hotels and motels (September 1983) and machinery manufacturing (November 1983) industries. These reports are available from the Bureau's Regional Offices. Regional Offices also have available five summary releases: *Occupational Earnings and Wage Trends in Metropolitan Areas* (3 parts); *Occupational Earnings in All Metropolitan Areas* (combined); and *Wage Differences Among Metropolitan Areas.*

A summary bulletin, *Area Wage Surveys, Selected Metropolitan Areas,* provides wage data for 70 areas in the Area Wage Survey program. This annual bulletin may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents or from BLS Regional Offices.

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Contents

Page

Introduction 2

Tables:

Earnings, all establishments:
A- 1. Weekly earnings of office workers 3
A- 2. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers 6
A- 3. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex 8
A- 4. Hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant workers 10
A- 5. Hourly earnings of material movement and custodial workers 11
A- 6. Average hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, powerplant, material movement, and custodial workers, by sex 12
A- 7. Indexes of earnings and percent increases for selected occupational groups 13
A- 8. Pay relationships in establishments with paired office clerical occupations 13
A- 9. Pay relationships in establishments with paired professional and technical occupations 14
A-10. Pay relationships in establishments with paired maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant occupations 14
A-11. Pay relationships in establishments with paired material movement and custodial occupations 15

Earnings in establishments employing 500 workers or more:
A-12. Weekly earnings of office workers 16
A-13. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers 19

Page

Tables—Continued

A-14. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex 21
A-15. Hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant workers 22
A-16. Hourly earnings of material movement and custodial workers 23
A-17. Average hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, powerplant, material movement, and custodial workers, by sex 24

Establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions:
B- 1. Minimum entrance salaries for inexperienced typists and clerks 25
B- 2. Late-shift pay provisions for full-time manufacturing production and related workers 26
B- 3. Scheduled weekly hours and days of full-time first-shift workers 27
B- 4. Annual paid holidays for full-time workers 28
B- 5. Paid vacation provisions for full-time workers 29
B- 6. Health, insurance, and pension plans for full-time workers 32
B- 7. Health plan participation for full-time workers 33
B- 8. Other selected benefits for full-time workers 34

Appendixes:
A. Scope and method of survey 36
B. Occupational descriptions 42

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Introduction

This area is 1 of 71 in which the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics conducts surveys of occupational earnings and related benefits. (See list of areas on inside back cover.) In each area, earnings data for selected occupations (A-series tables) are collected annually. Information on establishment practices and employee benefits (B-series tables) is obtained every third year.

A major consideration in the area wage survey program is the need to describe the level and movement of wages in a variety of labor markets, through the analysis of (1) the level and distribution of wages by occupation, and (2) the movement of wages by occupational category and skill level. The program develops information that may be used for many purposes, including wage and salary administration, collective bargaining, and assistance in determining plant location. Survey results also are used by the U.S. Department of Labor to make wage determinations under the Service Contract Act of 1965.

A-series tables

Tables A-1 through A-6 provide estimates of straight-time weekly or hourly earnings for workers in occupations common to a variety of manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries. Where possible, occupations with related duties (e.g. accounting clerks and payroll clerks) are clustered to facilitate comparison. The occupations are defined in appendix B. For the 31 largest survey areas, tables A-12 through A-17 provide similar data for establishments employing 500 workers or more.

Table A-7 provides indexes and percent changes in average hourly earnings for office clerical workers, electronic data processing workers, industrial nurses, skilled maintenance trades workers, and unskilled plant workers. Where possible, data are presented for all industries and for manufacturing and nonmanufacturing separately. Data are not presented for skilled maintenance workers in nonmanufacturing because the number of workers employed in this occupational group in nonmanufacturing is too small to warrant separate presentation. This table provides a measure of wage trends after elimination of changes in average earnings caused by employment shifts among establishments as well as turnover of establishments included in survey samples. For further details, see appendix A.

Tables A-8 through A-11 provide measures of pay relationships in establishments. These measures may differ considerably from the pay relationships of overall area averages published in tables A-1 through A-6. See appendix A for details.

B-series tables

The B-series tables present information on minimum entrance salaries for inexperienced typists and clerks; late-shift pay provisions and practices for production and related workers in manufacturing; and data separately for production and related workers and office workers on scheduled weekly hours and days of first-shift workers; paid holidays; paid vacations; health, insurance, and retirement plan provisions; health plan participation; and other selected benefits.

Appendixes

Appendix A describes the methods and concepts used in the area wage survey program. It provides information on the scope of the area survey, the area's industrial composition in manufacturing, and labor-management agreement coverage.

Appendix B provides job descriptions used by Bureau field representatives to classify workers by occupation.

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Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers in Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., October 1984

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours[1] (standard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars)[2]			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings (in dollars) of —																				
			Mean[2]	Median[2]	Middle range[2]	130 and under 140	140 – 160	160 – 180	180 – 200	200 – 220	220 – 240	240 – 260	260 – 280	280 – 320	320 – 360	360 – 400	400 – 440	440 – 480	480 – 520	520 – 560	560 – 600	600 – 640	640 – 680	680 – 720	720 – 760	760 and over
Secretaries	22,574	39.5	399.50	392.00	338.50– 458.50	-	4	-	-	87	136	562	709	2516	3751	4321	3587	2499	2340	1293	491	197	46	26	5	4
Manufacturing	12,421	39.5	399.50	393.00	348.00– 446.00	-	1	-	-	85	24	205	199	1212	2054	2838	2336	1488	1135	546	197	74	6	21	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	10,153	39.0	399.50	386.00	323.00– 475.00	-	3	-	-	2	112	357	510	1304	1697	1483	1251	1011	1205	747	294	123	40	5	5	4
Transportation and utilities	1,608	39.0	422.50	405.00	350.00– 487.00	-	-	-	-	-	9	2	26	128	281	265	242	152	313	104	29	43	2	5	3	4
Secretaries I	2,065	39.5	360.50	323.00	277.00– 457.00	-	3	-	-	43	101	175	243	432	259	162	99	56	238	223	24	6	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	382	40.0	330.50	310.00	286.00– 384.50	-	-	-	-	41	2	2	48	82	59	93	43	8	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	1,683	39.5	367.50	323.00	277.00– 491.00	-	3	-	-	2	99	173	195	350	200	69	56	48	236	222	24	6	-	-	-	-
Transportation and utilities	122	40.0	378.00	362.50	345.50– 420.00	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	16	23	40	16	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secretaries II	5,480	39.0	368.00	360.50	323.00– 404.00	-	-	-	-	-	10	152	162	916	1409	1300	814	334	310	62	11	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	3,085	39.0	367.00	365.00	334.50– 399.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	82	65	378	831	2	519	153	86	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	2,395	39.0	369.50	353.00	312.50– 425.50	-	-	-	-	-	10	70	97	538	578	338	295	181	224	53	11	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and utilities	414	39.0	398.00	405.00	321.00– 487.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	81	76	27	28	69	112	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secretaries III	8,067	39.5	407.50	400.00	360.00– 450.00	-	1	-	-	4	4	62	147	460	1305	1852	1779	1186	747	381	110	49	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	4,377	39.5	403.00	400.00	369.50– 440.00	-	1	-	-	4	2	40	42	219	524	1198	1247	708	326	48	10	8	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	3,690	39.5	413.00	400.00	346.00– 479.00	-	-	-	-	-	2	22	105	241	781	654	532	478	421	313	100	41	-	-	-	-
Transportation and utilities	785	39.0	418.00	395.00	350.00– 487.00	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	5	30	177	184	110	42	136	72	4	21	-	-	-	-
Secretaries IV	2,630	39.5	442.50	449.00	386.50– 503.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	2	194	235	349	413	474	514	276	125	25	12	-	-	-
Manufacturing	1,687	40.0	443.00	460.50	385.50– 503.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	147	194	179	185	330	380	192	57	18	4	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	943	39.0	442.00	430.00	392.50– 502.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	2	47	41	170	228	144	134	84	68	7	8	-	-	-
Transportation and utilities	119	40.0	459.00	425.00	405.00– 523.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	3	57	3	15	27	8	-	-	-	-	-
Secretaries V	1,238	40.0	527.00	525.50	482.50– 572.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	24	69	185	293	281	205	114	31	26	5	4
Manufacturing	719	40.0	532.00	525.50	497.00– 564.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	63	180	235	130	48	2	21	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	519	39.5	520.50	499.00	457.00– 580.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	24	39	122	103	46	75	66	29	5	5	4
Transportation and utilities	168	39.5	509.50	481.50	440.00– 573.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	31	38	30	5	17	22	2	5	3	4
Stenographers	467	40.0	364.00	351.00	296.00– 429.50	-	-	-	-	6	6	36	16	121	57	51	63	33	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing																										
Transportation and utilities	195	39.5	373.00	385.00	304.00– 425.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	46	20	23	41	26	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stenographers I	193	39.5	338.00	319.50	270.50– 421.50	-	-	-	-	6	5	29	11	50	19	15	35	5	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing																										
Transportation and utilities	114	39.5	332.50	319.50	283.50– 397.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	40	18	11	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typists	1,631	39.5	301.50	280.00	242.50– 327.50	1	-	20	49	119	139	283	197	365	101	113	34	39	163	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	913	39.5	331.50	297.50	264.00– 394.00	-	-	20	-	19	43	76	130	268	44	94	28	28	163	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	718	39.5	263.00	254.00	225.00– 290.00	1	-	-	49	100	96	207	67	97	57	19	6	11	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typists I	874	39.5	298.00	261.50	230.00– 343.00	-	-	20	47	82	102	179	60	138	45	26	28	36	111	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	472	39.5	338.00	298.00	253.50– 469.50	-	-	20	-	-	43	56	29	119	36	8	22	28	111	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	402	39.0	250.50	243.50	213.50– 256.50	-	-	-	47	82	59	123	31	19	9	18	6	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typists II	757	39.5	305.50	290.00	260.00– 327.50	1	-	-	2	37	37	104	137	227	56	87	6	3	52	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	441	39.0	324.00	290.00	264.00– 366.00	-	-	-	-	19	-	20	101	149	8	86	6	-	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	316	39.5	279.50	269.50	242.00– 307.00	1	-	-	2	18	37	84	36	78	48	1	-	3	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Word processors	2,144	39.0	326.00	323.00	276.00– 380.00	-	-	-	41	49	150	205	222	343	474	253	232	97	52	26	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	645	39.5	362.50	366.00	325.00– 400.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	3	97	158	169	139	45	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	1,499	38.5	310.50	297.50	254.00– 337.00	-	-	-	41	49	150	174	219	246	316	84	93	52	49	26	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and utilities	147	40.0	384.50	400.50	353.00– 400.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	34	19	67	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Word processors I	984	38.5	303.00	288.50	248.00– 333.00	-	-	-	41	18	119	142	126	183	180	46	67	13	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	134	39.5	340.00	340.00	314.50– 357.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	32	65	22	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	850	38.5	297.00	276.50	246.00– 323.00	-	-	-	41	18	119	140	123	151	115	24	57	13	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

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Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers in Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., October 1984 —Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours[1] (standard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars)[2] Mean[3]	Median[3]	Middle range[3]	Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings (in dollars) of — 130 and under 140	140 – 160	160 – 180	180 – 200	200 – 220	220 – 240	240 – 260	260 – 280	280 – 320	320 – 360	360 – 400	400 – 440	440 – 480	480 – 520	520 – 560	560 – 600	600 – 640	640 – 680	680 – 720	720 – 760	760 and over
Word processors II	1,160	39.5	345.50	337.00	300.00– 392.50	-	-	-	-	31	31	63	96	160	264	207	165	84	3	26	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	511	40.0	368.50	379.00	325.00– 400.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	-	65	93	147	129	45	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	649	39.0	328.00	323.00	277.00– 352.00	-	-	-	-	31	31	34	96	95	201	60	36	39	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	-
File clerks	1,790	38.5	246.50	221.50	190.50– 259.50	-	75	94	380	299	287	216	65	174	37	6	27	92	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	174	40.0	261.50	245.00	220.00– 274.00	-	-	-	32	-	48	32	31	9	4	3	1	13	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	1,616	38.5	245.00	219.50	190.50– 259.50	-	75	94	348	299	239	184	34	165	33	3	26	79	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and utilities	138	40.0	378.00	446.00	293.50– 478.00	-	19	-	10	-	-	-	-	18	2	3	12	73	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
File clerks I	1,372	38.5	234.50	218.00	189.50– 243.00	-	75	94	376	234	181	145	27	130	5	1	25	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	1,270	38.5	233.00	217.50	189.50– 243.00	-	75	94	344	234	138	140	25	128	1	1	24	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and utilities	101	40.0	380.50	478.00	200.00– 478.00	-	19	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	10	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
File clerks II	335	39.5	280.00	245.00	224.00– 274.00	-	-	-	4	65	92	63	33	21	6	5	1	9	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	280	39.5	281.00	237.00	223.50– 262.00	-	-	-	4	65	92	43	7	15	6	2	1	9	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
File clerks III	83	40.0	307.50	300.50	258.50– 323.50	-	-	-	-	-	14	8	5	23	26	-	1	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Messengers	728	39.0	263.00	252.00	209.50– 277.00	-	-	14	66	196	52	90	131	67	27	17	36	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	250	39.0	253.00	254.00	207.50– 269.00	-	-	-	41	44	24	36	52	25	14	9	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	478	39.0	268.50	246.00	210.00– 284.00	-	-	14	25	152	28	54	79	42	13	8	31	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receptionists	728	39.5	295.50	267.50	250.00– 334.50	-	-	-	3	50	74	129	146	133	56	66	24	28	16	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	297	39.5	299.50	274.00	260.00– 317.00	-	-	-	-	20	23	26	94	61	14	37	6	6	8	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	431	39.5	292.50	263.00	249.50– 334.50	-	-	-	4	30	51	103	52	72	42	29	18	22	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switchboard operators	1,221	39.0	266.00	242.00	225.00– 308.00	3	3	45	61	131	335	172	36	160	162	31	44	28	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	380	39.5	312.50	299.00	259.50– 329.00	-	-	-	-	1	4	100	11	102	83	31	33	6	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	841	39.0	245.50	229.00	206.50– 253.50	3	3	45	61	130	331	72	25	58	79	-	11	22	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switchboard operator-receptionists	2,656	39.5	267.50	257.00	236.50– 292.50	-	19	44	96	272	349	592	453	402	216	151	37	5	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	880	40.0	276.00	264.00	241.50– 300.50	-	-	-	-	29	101	232	155	225	89	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	1,776	39.0	263.00	251.00	225.00– 284.00	-	19	44	96	243	248	360	298	177	127	102	37	5	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and utilities	117	40.0	321.50	284.00	240.00– 400.50	-	19	-	-	9	-	10	8	19	2	2	28	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Order clerks	3,935	40.0	325.00	311.50	252.50– 365.50	-	-	-	167	169	383	288	248	942	598	481	177	126	151	123	82	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	1,841	40.0	307.00	300.00	280.00– 345.00	-	-	-	-	40	181	82	143	800	259	273	20	42	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	2,094	39.5	341.00	330.00	240.00– 406.00	-	-	-	167	129	202	206	105	142	339	208	157	84	151	122	82	-	-	-	-	-
Order clerks I	2,135	39.5	280.50	275.50	235.00– 320.00	-	-	-	167	169	304	247	207	492	262	252	20	9	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	1,021	40.0	303.00	300.00	260.00– 345.00	-	-	-	-	40	102	41	102	443	103	170	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	1,114	39.0	259.50	240.00	207.00– 312.50	-	-	-	167	129	202	206	105	49	159	82	-	9	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Order clerks II	1,800	40.0	377.50	347.50	306.00– 445.00	-	-	-	-	-	79	41	41	450	[illegible]	229	157	117	148	120	82	-	-	-	-	-
Accounting clerks	15,732	39.5	315.50	300.00	254.00– 361.00	-	150	25	331	882	1176	1759	1959	2929	2501	1616	979	461	701	195	68	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	5,156	39.5	312.50	300.00	255.00– 360.00	-	-	-	38	268	340	770	627	973	820	675	333	174	95	41	2	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	10,576	39.5	317.00	300.00	254.00– 362.00	-	150	25	293	614	836	989	1332	1956	1681	941	646	287	606	154	66	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and utilities	1,443	40.0	415.00	412.00	360.00– 517.50	-	-	-	-	2	22	34	43	169	88	259	288	61	461	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accounting clerks I	2,741	39.5	242.50	240.00	218.00– 268.50	-	150	-	202	413	526	570	482	326	8	25	20	17	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	558	40.0	236.00	240.00	215.00– 247.00	-	-	-	38	104	112	197	97	7	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	2,183	39.0	244.00	244.00	218.00– 272.50	-	150	-	164	309	414	373	385	319	8	25	20	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accounting clerks II	5,857	39.5	301.50	292.00	255.00– 335.00	-	-	-	54	322	450	846	796	1306	1133	429	327	107	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	1,976	39.5	293.00	286.00	255.00– 325.00	-	-	-	-	43	108	435	308	499	404	128	45	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	3,881	39.5	306.00	297.50	253.00– 344.00	-	-	-	54	279	342	411	488	807	725	301	282	106	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and utilities	556	40.0	362.00	371.50	314.00– 412.50	-	-	-	-	-	4	28	21	104	70	97	227	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

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Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers in Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., October 1984 —Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours[1] (standard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars)[2]			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings (in dollars) of —																			
			Mean[3]	Median[3]	Middle range[3]	130 and under 140	140 – 160	160 – 180	180 – 200	200 – 220	220 – 240	240 – 260	260 – 280	280 – 320	320 – 360	360 – 400	400 – 440	440 – 480	480 – 520	520 – 560	560 – 600	600 – 640	640 – 680	680 – 720	720 – 760	760 and over
Accounting clerks III	4,917	39.5	355.00	341.00	299.00 – 398.00	-	-	-	-	27	78	238	508	1116	945	826	404	244	377	148	8	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	1,861	39.5	350.50	347.00	300.00 – 385.00	-	-	-	-	1	-	58	181	464	349	388	219	133	38	30	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	3,056	39.5	358.00	339.00	299.00 – 398.00	-	-	-	-	26	78	180	327	652	596	438	185	111	339	118	8	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and utilities	581	40.0	441.00	472.00	387.50 – 517.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	50	17	147	53	15	282	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accounting clerks IV	1,087	39.5	393.00	380.00	336.00 – 441.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	27	69	303	253	118	93	75	47	62	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	455	39.5	388.00	380.00	355.00 – 429.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	20	1	65	159	68	39	50	11	2	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	632	40.0	396.50	360.00	325.50 – 467.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	68	238	94	50	54	25	36	60	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and utilities	82	40.0	483.50	467.50	467.50 – 502.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	41	19	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payroll clerks	1,939	39.5	334.50	320.00	272.50 – 381.00	-	6	-	3	83	259	85	111	423	356	149	208	63	54	121	18	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	692	39.5	322.00	317.00	277.00 – 366.00	-	-	-	-	41	71	41	23	191	150	52	77	40	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	1,247	39.5	341.50	323.00	267.50 – 403.00	-	6	-	3	42	188	44	88	232	206	97	131	23	48	121	18	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and utilities	208	39.5	430.00	457.00	345.50 – 525.50	-	-	-	-	-	22	4	-	9	18	16	31	5	12	91	-	-	-	-	-	-
Key entry operators	7,000	39.5	298.00	288.00	250.00 – 336.50	-	19	50	357	521	660	604	923	1500	1159	431	356	313	104	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	2,231	39.5	322.50	323.00	290.00 – 346.00	-	-	-	-	29	121	193	160	583	736	244	103	44	35	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	4,769	39.5	287.00	273.00	230.00 – 320.00	-	19	50	357	492	539	411	763	937	423	187	253	269	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and utilities	671	40.0	365.00	387.50	288.50 – 434.00	-	19	38	19	-	14	37	28	60	29	100	217	49	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Key entry operators I	4,107	39.5	292.00	278.00	250.00 – 320.00	-	19	38	162	282	421	445	688	997	476	155	165	179	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	964	39.5	291.50	290.00	256.00 – 314.00	-	-	-	-	29	121	152	115	331	167	25	3	1	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	3,143	39.5	292.00	276.00	240.00 – 321.00	-	19	38	162	253	300	293	573	666	309	130	162	178	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and utilities	529	40.0	358.00	387.50	274.00 – 429.00	-	19	38	19	-	13	35	23	38	17	87	136	44	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Key entry operators II	2,893	39.5	306.50	309.50	249.50 – 346.00	-	-	12	195	239	239	159	235	503	683	276	191	134	24	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	1,267	39.5	345.50	336.00	319.50 – 371.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	45	232	569	219	100	43	15	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	1,626	39.0	276.50	262.50	217.00 – 303.00	-	-	12	195	239	239	118	190	271	114	57	91	91	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

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Table A-2. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers in Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., October 1984

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours[1] (standard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars)[2]			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings (in dollars) of —																				
			Mean	Median[3]	Middle range[3]	180 and under 200	200 - 220	220 - 240	240 - 260	260 - 280	280 - 300	300 - 320	320 - 360	360 - 400	400 - 440	440 - 480	480 - 520	520 - 560	560 - 600	600 - 640	640 - 680	680 - 720	720 - 800	800 - 880	880 - 960	960 - 1040
Computer systems analysts (business)	3,833	39.5	625.50	634.50	540.00- 708.00	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	35	53	118	211	340	371	375	529	531	494	556	170	42	7
Manufacturing	2,013	39.5	622.00	610.50	529.00- 710.00	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	4	38	158	250	208	252	267	146	271	294	103	17	3
Nonmanufacturing	1,820	39.5	629.50	646.00	554.00- 704.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	49	80	53	90	163	123	262	385	223	262	67	25	4
Transportation and utilities	512	40.0	679.00	659.00	598.00- 760.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	16	50	56	93	64	46	95	55	25	4
Computer systems analysts (business) I	855	40.0	502.50	503.00	461.50- 542.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	52	69	134	235	143	110	51	19	7	1	-	-	-
Manufacturing	548	40.0	513.50	510.00	470.50- 540.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	37	115	174	102	76	21	13	6	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	307	39.5	483.00	501.00	384.50- 554.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	48	32	19	61	41	34	30	6	1	1	-	-	-
Computer systems analysts (business) II	1,431	39.5	616.00	615.50	550.50- 662.50	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	41	52	104	184	145	356	257	96	146	34	6	-
Manufacturing	686	39.5	601.00	605.50	542.50- 648.50	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	43	76	106	72	190	87	60	40	10	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	745	39.0	630.00	634.50	588.50- 675.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	48	9	28	78	73	166	170	36	106	24	6	-
Transportation and utilities	253	40.0	696.50	713.00	629.50- 761.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	16	24	37	22	92	24	6	-
Computer systems analysts (business) III	1,523	39.5	706.50	704.00	657.00- 751.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	44	120	122	255	391	409	136	36	7
Manufacturing	779	39.5	717.50	715.50	667.00- 773.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	104	56	46	205	254	93	17	3
Nonmanufacturing	744	39.5	695.50	690.50	649.00- 731.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	44	16	66	209	186	155	43	19	4
Transportation and utilities	145	40.0	735.50	690.50	633.00- 857.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	39	21	23	2	31	19	4
Computer programmers (business)	3,344	39.5	506.50	510.50	441.50- 568.00	-	-	1	2	-	-	71	136	224	375	630	418	562	322	277	175	53	50	48	-	-
Manufacturing	1,099	39.5	517.00	520.00	445.50- 574.50	-	-	1	2	-	-	3	22	136	94	171	120	208	93	111	82	33	20	3	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	2,245	39.5	504.50	500.00	441.00- 566.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	114	88	281	459	298	354	229	166	93	20	30	45	-	-
Transportation and utilities	380	40.0	518.00	512.50	461.00- 549.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	3	32	87	108	65	25	24	11	6	6	6	-	-
Computer programmers (business) I	680	39.5	401.00	390.00	346.00- 445.50	-	-	-	2	-	-	69	136	141	127	114	50	13	17	9	2	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	228	40.0	419.50	420.50	368.00- 465.00	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	22	75	25	58	38	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	452	39.0	392.00	384.00	330.00- 425.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	114	66	102	56	12	7	16	9	2	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and utilities	108	39.5	480.00	461.00	413.00- 556.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	3	32	20	12	7	16	9	2	-	-	-	-	-
Computer programmers (business) II	1,341	39.5	502.00	503.00	448.00- 540.00	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	80	207	285	241	294	90	83	53	6	1	-	-	-
Manufacturing	464	39.0	504.00	516.00	454.00- 540.00	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	61	49	71	74	134	19	17	38	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	877	39.5	500.50	490.50	444.50- 537.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	158	214	167	160	71	66	15	6	1	-	-	-
Transportation and utilities	182	40.0	513.00	499.00	461.00- 528.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	68	20	3	8	9	6	1	-	-	-
Computer programmers (business) III	1,233	39.5	575.00	563.00	510.00- 627.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	205	123	230	188	185	120	47	49	48	-	-
Manufacturing	400	40.0	588.50	577.00	554.00- 637.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	41	6	68	71	94	44	33	20	3	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	833	39.0	569.00	544.00	489.00- 624.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	164	117	162	117	91	76	14	29	45	-	-
Transportation and utilities	90	40.0	573.00	544.00	519.50- 572.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	38	6	7	-	-	5	6	-	-
Computer operators	3,745	39.5	376.50	366.50	326.00- 426.00	-	1	89	163	90	129	356	809	827	479	442	213	96	28	16	3	4	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	1,776	39.5	379.00	366.50	338.50- 416.50	-	-	41	43	25	35	168	475	426	231	141	101	50	22	11	3	4	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	1,969	39.5	374.50	368.00	317.50- 431.50	-	1	48	120	65	94	188	334	401	248	301	112	46	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and utilities	339	40.0	419.50	445.00	386.00- 448.00	-	-	1	11	1	16	-	31	53	43	136	33	8	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer operators I	1,169	39.5	331.50	326.50	300.00- 368.50	-	1	88	139	15	38	272	253	208	28	114	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	644	39.5	330.50	345.50	304.50- 360.00	-	-	41	43	5	15	160	218	127	22	9	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	525	39.5	333.00	317.50	247.50- 382.00	-	1	47	96	10	23	112	35	81	6	105	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer operators II	1,694	39.5	382.00	366.00	341.00- 431.50	-	-	1	24	71	67	32	491	426	194	232	112	40	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	706	40.0	382.00	366.50	340.50- 427.00	-	-	-	-	20	20	8	227	194	96	78	49	10	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	988	39.5	382.00	365.50	345.50- 440.50	-	-	1	24	51	47	24	264	232	98	154	63	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and utilities	159	40.0	411.00	415.50	386.00- 451.00	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	24	42	38	32	7	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

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Table A-2. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers in Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., October 1984 —Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours[1] (standard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars)[2]			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings (in dollars) of —																				
			Mean[3]	Median[3]	Middle range[3]	180 and under 200	200 – 220	220 – 240	240 – 260	260 – 280	280 – 300	300 – 320	320 – 360	360 – 400	400 – 440	440 – 480	480 – 520	520 – 560	560 – 600	600 – 640	640 – 680	680 – 720	720 – 800	800 – 880	880 – 960	960 – 1040
Computer operators III	869	39.5	425.00	415.50	385.50– 459.50	–	–	–	–	4	24	52	65	193	255	92	81	56	25	15	3	4	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	424	39.5	447.50	416.50	392.50– 496.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	105	111	54	48	40	19	10	3	4	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	445	39.0	403.50	410.50	355.50– 432.00	–	–	–	–	4	24	52	35	88	144	38	33	16	6	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Computer data librarians	170	39.5	298.50	265.00	250.00– 319.00	3	32	–	48	15	7	23	10	6	1	12	12	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	131	39.0	296.00	265.00	250.00– 319.00	3	12	–	48	15	6	22	7	–	–	11	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Drafters	1,607	40.0	424.00	420.00	339.00– 509.00	1	5	35	22	40	26	131	222	218	175	157	256	164	127	20	8	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	1,265	40.0	415.00	415.50	333.00– 508.00	1	5	35	22	40	26	120	164	172	123	120	217	113	101	5	1	–	–	–	–	–
Drafters II	219	40.0	284.50	284.50	255.00– 308.50	1	5	35	21	36	20	71	19	8	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	205	40.0	282.00	280.50	255.00– 308.50	1	5	35	21	36	20	60	19	8	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Drafters III	434	40.0	369.50	360.00	327.00– 405.00	–	–	–	–	3	6	59	143	104	73	25	15	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	321	40.0	351.00	335.50	325.00– 369.50	–	–	–	–	3	6	59	129	81	30	11	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Drafters IV	483	40.0	453.50	456.00	415.00– 487.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	84	90	130	124	31	1	4	7	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	400	40.0	438.00	447.50	400.50– 481.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	84	90	108	98	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Drafters V	388	40.0	541.50	524.00	518.50– 572.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	117	127	126	16	1	–	–	–	–	–
Electronics technicians	7,696	40.0	509.50	524.50	424.50– 593.00	–	–	12	17	14	81	44	373	932	901	637	714	549	1851	1411	59	101	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	3,807	40.0	451.00	434.50	381.00– 513.50	–	–	4	9	14	81	44	326	754	751	456	483	317	390	158	13	7	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	3,889	40.0	566.50	593.00	546.00– 614.00	–	–	8	8	–	–	–	47	178	150	181	231	232	1461	1253	46	94	–	–	–	–
Transportation and utilities	2,912	40.0	596.50	593.00	593.00– 614.00	–	–	8	8	–	–	–	–	32	–	29	54	97	1383	1193	34	94	–	–	–	–
Electronics technicians I	957	40.0	385.50	374.00	335.00– 431.50	–	–	12	17	13	77	38	206	236	134	121	60	43	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electronics technicians II	4,419	40.0	536.00	593.00	463.00– 604.50	–	–	–	–	1	4	6	126	478	312	312	328	239	1419	1184	10	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	1,158	40.0	446.00	426.50	392.00– 509.00	–	–	–	–	1	4	6	115	336	174	140	147	112	75	38	10	–	–	–	–	–
Electronics technicians III	2,320	40.0	509.50	513.50	425.00– 571.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	41	218	455	204	326	267	432	227	49	101	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	1,797	40.0	483.00	471.50	422.50– 558.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	41	218	455	200	276	162	315	120	3	7	–	–	–	–
Registered industrial nurses	212	40.0	508.50	509.00	480.00– 529.50	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	1	7	28	72	78	14	6	–	1	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	166	40.0	515.00	524.50	480.00– 529.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	20	57	72	7	6	–	1	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of tables.

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Table A-3. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex, in Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., October 1984

Sex,[4] occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean[5])	
		Weekly hours[1] (standard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars)[2]
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - MEN			
File clerks	213	38.0	225.50
Nonmanufacturing	189	37.5	221.50
Messengers			
Nonmanufacturing	332	38.5	274.50
Order clerks	1,270	40.0	337.50
Accounting clerks			
Accounting clerks II			
Manufacturing	235	38.5	311.00
Accounting clerks III			
Nonmanufacturing	585	40.0	377.00
Transportation and utilities	138	40.0	453.00
Payroll clerks	257	39.0	341.50
Nonmanufacturing	199	39.0	340.50
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN			
Secretaries	21,050	39.5	401.50
Manufacturing	12,263	39.5	399.50
Nonmanufacturing	8,787	39.0	403.50
Transportation and utilities	1,485	39.0	421.00
Secretaries I	1,946	39.5	362.00
Manufacturing	382	40.0	330.50
Nonmanufacturing	1,564	39.5	369.50
Transportation and utilities	122	40.0	378.00
Secretaries II	5,238	39.0	369.50
Manufacturing	2,959	39.0	367.50
Nonmanufacturing	2,279	39.0	372.00
Transportation and utilities	405	39.0	399.50
Secretaries III	7,592	39.5	409.50
Manufacturing	4,358	39.5	403.00
Nonmanufacturing	3,234	39.5	418.50
Transportation and utilities	699	39.0	414.50
Secretaries IV	2,498	39.5	443.50
Manufacturing	1,675	40.0	443.00
Nonmanufacturing	823	38.5	445.50
Secretaries V	1,212	40.0	528.50
Manufacturing	718	40.0	532.00
Nonmanufacturing	494	39.5	523.50
Transportation and utilities	164	39.5	511.50
Typists	1,454	39.5	307.00
Manufacturing	909	39.5	331.00
Typists I	794	39.5	301.00
Manufacturing	468	39.5	337.00
Nonmanufacturing	326	39.0	249.50
Typists II	660	39.5	314.00
Manufacturing	441	39.0	324.00
Word processors	2,045	39.0	324.50
Manufacturing	631	39.5	362.00
Nonmanufacturing	1,414	38.5	308.00
Transportation and utilities	135	40.0	389.00
Word processors I	963	38.5	303.00
Manufacturing	130	39.5	340.00
Nonmanufacturing	833	38.5	297.50
Word processors II	1,082	39.5	343.50
Manufacturing	501	40.0	367.50
Nonmanufacturing	581	39.0	323.00
File clerks	1,572	39.0	249.50
Manufacturing	150	40.0	262.50
Nonmanufacturing	1,422	39.0	248.00
Transportation and utilities	134	40.0	376.50
File clerks I	1,216	38.5	239.00
Nonmanufacturing	1,114	38.5	237.50
Transportation and utilities	101	40.0	380.50
File clerks II	284	39.5	277.50
Nonmanufacturing	253	39.5	276.50
Receptionists	685	39.5	298.50
Manufacturing	294	39.5	300.00
Nonmanufacturing	391	39.5	297.00
Switchboard operators	1,127	39.0	267.00
Manufacturing	374	39.5	310.50
Nonmanufacturing	753	39.0	245.00
Switchboard operator-receptionists	2,642	39.5	267.50
Manufacturing	880	40.0	276.00
Nonmanufacturing	1,762	39.0	263.00
Transportation and utilities	117	40.0	321.50
Order clerks	2,650	39.5	318.00
Manufacturing	1,657	40.0	308.50
Nonmanufacturing	993	39.0	334.00
Order clerks I	1,553	39.5	293.00
Manufacturing	898	40.0	311.00
Nonmanufacturing	655	38.5	268.00
Order clerks II	1,097	40.0	353.50
Accounting clerks	12,707	39.5	308.50
Manufacturing	4,491	39.5	307.00
Nonmanufacturing	8,216	39.5	309.00
Accounting clerks I	2,468	39.5	241.50
Manufacturing	554	40.0	236.00
Nonmanufacturing	1,914	39.0	243.00
Accounting clerks II	4,531	39.5	294.00
Manufacturing	1,707	39.5	290.00
Nonmanufacturing	2,824	39.5	296.50
Accounting clerks III	3,996	39.5	351.50
Manufacturing	1,536	39.5	348.00
Nonmanufacturing	2,460	39.5	353.50
Transportation and utilities	443	40.0	437.50
Accounting clerks IV	860	39.5	387.00
Manufacturing	388	39.0	381.50
Nonmanufacturing	502	40.0	391.00
Transportation and utilities	70	40.0	481.50
Payroll clerks	1,657	39.5	333.00
Manufacturing	634	39.5	320.00
Nonmanufacturing	1,023	39.5	341.00
Transportation and utilities	174	39.5	428.50
Key entry operators	5,865	39.5	297.50
Manufacturing	2,086	39.5	323.00
Nonmanufacturing	3,779	39.5	283.50
Transportation and utilities	534	40.0	354.50
Key entry operators I	3,518	39.5	292.50
Manufacturing	923	39.5	293.00
Nonmanufacturing	2,595	39.5	292.00
Transportation and utilities	479	40.0	356.50
Key entry operators II	2,347	39.5	305.50
Manufacturing	1,163	39.5	346.50
Nonmanufacturing	1,184	39.0	265.50
PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN			
Computer systems analysts (business)	2,136	39.5	651.50
Nonmanufacturing	1,150	39.0	653.00
Transportation and utilities	296	40.0	696.50
Computer systems analysts (business) II	731	39.5	631.00
Nonmanufacturing	431	39.0	653.50
Computer systems analysts (business) III	1,048	39.5	709.50
Manufacturing	502	39.5	724.00
Nonmanufacturing	546	39.0	696.50
Transportation and utilities	90	40.0	749.00
Computer programmers (business)	2,116	39.5	527.50
Manufacturing	714	40.0	535.00
Nonmanufacturing	1,402	39.5	524.00
Computer programmers (business) I	314	39.5	407.50
Nonmanufacturing	211	39.0	403.50
Computer programmers (business) II	799	39.5	513.50
Manufacturing	268	40.0	521.50
Nonmanufacturing	531	39.5	509.50
Computer programmers (business) III	919	39.5	582.00
Manufacturing	339	40.0	583.00
Nonmanufacturing	580	39.0	581.50

See footnotes at end of tables.

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Table A-3. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex, in Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., October 1984 —Continued

Sex,[4] occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean[2])	
		Weekly hours[3] (standard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars)[2]
Computer operators	2,517	39.5	378.00
Manufacturing	1,243	39.5	382.50
Computer operators II	1,140	39.5	381.50
Manufacturing	517	39.5	379.50
Nonmanufacturing	623	39.5	383.50
Transportation and utilities	141	40.0	404.50
Computer operators III	763	39.5	425.00
Manufacturing	399	39.5	444.50
Nonmanufacturing	364	39.0	403.50
Drafters	1,164	40.0	440.00
Drafters V	373	40.0	542.00
Electronics technicians:			
Electronics technicians III	2,008	40.0	503.00
Manufacturing	1,549	40.0	475.00
PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN			
Computer systems analysts (business):			
Nonmanufacturing	623	39.5	588.00
Transportation and utilities	207	40.0	656.50
Computer systems analysts (business) II	564	39.5	597.50
Nonmanufacturing	303	39.0	601.00
Transportation and utilities	101	40.0	681.00
Computer systems analysts (business) III	438	39.5	702.00
Manufacturing	273	39.5	704.00
Nonmanufacturing	165	40.0	698.50
Computer programmers (business)	1,134	39.0	476.00
Manufacturing	358	38.5	485.00
Nonmanufacturing	776	39.0	471.50
Computer programmers (business) I	322	39.5	392.00
Nonmanufacturing	221	39.0	381.50
Computer programmers (business) II	518	39.0	484.50
Manufacturing	196	37.5	480.00
Nonmanufacturing	322	39.5	487.00
Computer programmers (business) III	291	39.0	554.00
Nonmanufacturing	230	39.0	537.00
Computer operators			
Computer operators II:			
Manufacturing	163	40.0	379.00
Computer data librarians	72	40.0	332.00
Registered industrial nurses	208	40.0	508.00
Manufacturing	163	40.0	514.50

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Table A-4. Hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant workers in Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., October 1984

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings (in dollars)[1]			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings (in dollars) of —																					
		Mean[1]	Median[1]	Middle range[1]	Under 5.20	5.20 and under 5.60	5.60 – 6.00	6.00 – 6.40	6.40 – 6.80	6.80 – 7.20	7.20 – 7.60	7.60 – 8.00	8.00 – 8.40	8.40 – 8.80	8.80 – 9.20	9.20 – 9.60	9.60 – 10.40	10.40 – 11.20	11.20 – 12.00	12.00 – 12.80	12.80 – 13.60	13.60 – 14.40	14.40 – 15.20	15.20 – 16.00	16.00 – 16.80	16.80 – 17.60	17.60 and over
Maintenance carpenters	489	13.28	13.64	11.70–13.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	106	38	11	50	138	113	14	-	13	-
Manufacturing	360	13.07	13.64	11.11–14.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	15	9	48	131	53	4	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	129	13.86	14.62	11.85–14.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	6	23	2	2	7	60	10	-	13	-
Maintenance electricians	1,499	13.48	13.25	11.80–15.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	119	8	1	72	205	75	286	58	402	169	4	55	45
Manufacturing	1,232	13.63	13.48	12.25–14.92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	1	72	205	40	286	56	372	152	4	-	28
Nonmanufacturing	267	12.79	12.55	9.10–16.82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	111	-	-	-	-	35	-	2	30	17	-	55	17
Maintenance painters	369	12.69	13.23	11.26–13.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	41	1	31	42	21	116	67	19	24	4	-	-
Manufacturing	313	12.43	13.01	11.26–13.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	41	1	31	41	20	115	34	4	23	-	-	-
Maintenance mechanics (machinery)	3,265	12.58	12.51	11.64–14.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	82	-	111	-	87	345	484	882	333	267	561	63	-	9	41
Manufacturing	3,072	12.65	12.51	11.64–13.92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	82	-	-	-	87	345	484	882	333	249	497	63	-	9	41
Motor vehicle mechanics	1,405	13.48	14.12	11.46–14.34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	4	7	47	283	27	76	115	511	92	40	78	119	-
Manufacturing	283	12.86	12.86	10.89–14.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	97	-	28	72	43	11	-	15	16	-
Nonmanufacturing	1,122	13.64	14.24	12.00–14.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	4	6	47	186	27	48	43	468	81	40	63	103	-
Transportation and utilities	823	14.17	14.34	13.87–14.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4	6	46	33	26	20	43	370	75	31	62	103	-
Maintenance workers (general)	3,090	9.22	9.07	7.50–10.89	67	158	31	162	152	115	121	44	331	283	88	113	32	955	160	133	59	65	18	3	-	-	-
Manufacturing	1,298	9.55	10.89	8.50–10.89	29	38	-	42	113	-	46	5	43	123	20	91	5	630	66	44	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	1,792	8.98	8.50	7.00–10.98	38	120	31	120	39	115	75	39	288	160	68	22	27	325	94	89	59	65	15	3	-	-	-
Maintenance trades helpers	472	9.23	9.94	7.00–10.59	25	1	-	45	4	47	22	7	8	3	5	14	85	129	67	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	250	8.72	9.04	6.85– 9.95	5	1	-	42	1	41	22	7	2	3	1	5	71	5	34	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tool and die makers	1,158	14.45	14.43	13.82–15.74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	62	126	41	323	248	242	124	-	-
Manufacturing	1,168	14.45	14.43	13.82–15.74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	62	126	41	323	248	242	124	-	-
Stationary engineers	727	14.56	14.62	13.40–15.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	8	-	3	22	28	21	118	137	97	178	-	114	-
Manufacturing	456	14.50	14.14	13.25–16.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	1	20	22	10	113	73	37	58	-	114	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

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Table A-5. Hourly earnings of material movement and custodial workers in Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., October 1984

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings (in dollars)[1]			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings (in dollars) of —																					
		Mean[2]	Median[3]	Middle range[3]	3.35 and under 3.50	3.50 – 4.00	4.00 – 4.50	4.50 – 5.00	5.00 – 5.50	5.50 – 6.00	6.00 – 6.50	6.50 – 7.00	7.00 – 7.50	7.50 – 8.00	8.00 – 8.50	8.50 – 9.00	9.00 – 9.50	9.50 – 10.00	10.00 – 10.50	10.50 – 11.00	11.00 – 11.50	11.50 – 12.00	12.00 – 12.50	12.50 – 13.00	13.00 – 14.00	14.00 – 15.00	15.00 – 16.00
Truckdrivers	16,038	10.42	10.65	7.65–13.12	-	-	430	387	590	359	349	497	808	668	640	668	129	423	729	1745	709	954	68	418	3958	1398	111
Manufacturing	3,080	10.28	11.00	7.00–13.12	-	-	-	-	81	42	146	251	340	143	59	77	66	198	93	4	412	167	7	33	806	44	111
Nonmanufacturing	12,958	10.45	10.65	8.00–13.22	-	-	430	387	509	317	203	246	468	525	581	591	63	225	636	1741	297	787	61	385	3152	1354	-
Transportation and utilities	4,957	11.88	13.37	11.15–14.10	-	-	240	128	96	32	80	16	302	16	-	-	3	-	7	69	232	253	19	331	1719	1354	-
Truckdrivers, light truck	1,795	5.74	5.25	4.50– 6.35	-	-	421	242	319	192	175	144	109	18	47	1	3	41	7	7	5	42	-	-	5	17	-
Manufacturing	354	7.46	6.70	6.31– 7.00	-	-	-	-	40	42	20	102	83	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	41	-	-	5	17	-
Nonmanufacturing	1,441	5.32	5.00	4.00– 5.80	-	-	421	242	279	150	155	42	26	16	46	-	3	41	7	7	5	1	-	-	-	-	
Truckdrivers, medium truck	5,420	10.15	10.65	8.25–11.83	-	-	-	-	78	42	168	227	319	402	323	303	66	272	124	1251	99	666	7	18	1055	-	-
Manufacturing	1,154	8.35	7.80	7.00– 9.70	-	-	-	-	41	-	126	108	257	80	58	75	66	124	47	-	8	103	2	6	53	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	4,266	10.64	10.65	8.84–11.83	-	-	-	-	37	42	42	119	62	322	285	228	-	148	77	1251	91	563	5	12	1002	-	-
Truckdrivers, heavy truck	921	10.13	8.74	7.30–13.54	-	-	-	24	28	8	-	41	278	2	2	117	-	-	-	41	41	19	1	2	196	10	111
Truckdrivers, tractor-trailer	5,279	12.00	12.90	10.50–13.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	61	83	246	60	109	596	446	548	71	58	389	2385	219	-
Manufacturing	1,135	12.07	12.82	11.24–13.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61	-	-	-	73	44	4	347	23	5	18	549	11	-
Nonmanufacturing	4,144	11.98	12.90	10.50–13.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	83	246	60	36	552	442	201	48	53	371	1816	208	-
Transportation and utilities	1,277	12.82	13.02	12.90–13.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	201	48	11	329	452	208	-
Shippers	1,105	8.69	8.85	7.93– 9.10	-	-	-	30	-	152	33	41	-	33	158	152	252	9	42	5	6	130	43	-	19	-	-
Manufacturing	700	8.67	8.34	5.94–11.61	-	-	-	30	-	152	33	4	-	30	117	84	2	3	42	5	6	130	43	-	19	-	-
Receivers	1,606	8.63	8.85	6.50– 9.10	-	-	3	33	84	113	141	65	5	85	34	505	207	26	22	27	3	132	33	-	4	72	12
Manufacturing	517	8.68	8.23	6.25–11.61	-	-	-	30	-	1	129	21	2	63	34	43	2	8	7	9	3	132	33	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	1,089	8.61	8.85	7.65– 9.10	-	-	3	3	84	112	12	44	3	22	-	462	205	18	15	18	-	-	-	-	4	72	12
Shippers and receivers	1,126	7.96	7.15	5.87–10.59	-	-	21	21	63	206	87	117	124	10	41	65	49	37	-	103	41	42	14	85	-	-	-
Manufacturing	692	8.75	8.66	6.39–11.22	-	-	-	-	-	111	71	58	82	10	-	39	49	-	-	90	41	42	14	85	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	434	6.69	6.50	5.50– 8.10	-	-	21	21	63	95	16	59	42	-	41	26	-	37	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Warehousemen	7,341	7.69	6.78	5.25– 9.27	-	-	223	361	1532	533	943	318	341	220	842	127	142	87	118	200	41	269	236	105	676	27	-
Manufacturing	2,033	8.07	7.30	6.16–10.29	-	-	-	-	48	327	371	103	313	173	16	28	52	82	75	131	28	50	192	-	44	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	5,308	7.54	6.00	5.00– 8.59	-	-	223	361	1484	206	572	215	28	47	826	99	90	5	43	69	13	219	44	105	632	27	-
Transportation and utilities	550	12.51	12.77	11.69–13.45	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	8	-	1	-	4	3	5	13	150	35	58	228	27	-
Order fillers	2,888	6.64	5.00	4.25– 7.70	52	354	540	464	249	154	55	75	96	249	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600	-	-	-
Shipping packers	1,551	5.15	4.80	4.18– 6.04	-	194	256	456	214	2	232	76	82	1	1	1	5	1	2	-	-	28	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	810	5.55	5.18	4.50– 6.40	-	30	112	229	90	2	232	76	-	1	1	1	5	1	2	-	-	28	-	-	-	-	-
Material handling laborers	2,845	8.39	8.26	4.90–11.82	-	129	314	303	124	116	9	1	9	46	644	184	58	12	76	-	67	169	-	1	583	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	2,380	8.82	8.26	5.55–11.82	-	129	274	116	33	110	6	-	8	46	644	89	58	12	44	-	66	165	-	-	580	-	-
Forklift operators	4,137	9.51	9.49	8.28–10.47	-	-	-	82	-	203	232	41	161	207	271	105	1171	49	583	155	206	87	36	102	446	-	-
Manufacturing	2,881	9.09	9.49	7.66–10.47	-	-	-	82	-	164	232	41	6	207	121	1	1171	12	300	147	208	45	36	54	58	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	1,256	10.47	10.35	8.36–13.44	-	-	-	-	-	39	-	-	155	-	150	104	-	37	283	8	-	42	-	48	390	-	-
Guards	13,218	5.67	4.90	4.25– 6.00	202	941	3074	2450	2191	1018	756	374	212	238	278	89	182	50	146	103	135	108	313	274	84	-	-
Manufacturing	1,585	10.16	11.11	8.43–12.41	-	-	-	164	30	44	19	47	58	24	12	36	55	44	141	103	67	68	309	274	70	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	11,633	5.06	4.55	4.25– 5.50	202	941	3074	2286	2161	974	737	327	154	214	266	53	127	6	5	-	48	40	4	-	14	-	-
Transportation and utilities	146	10.46	11.06	10.33–11.85	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	10	-	-	4	-	5	-	48	40	4	-	14	-	-
Guards I	12,096	5.18	4.60	4.25– 5.51	202	941	3074	2450	2191	1005	751	343	190	216	245	75	58	25	36	27	9	82	37	75	84	-	-
Manufacturing	745	8.52	8.38	5.42–11.68	-	-	-	164	30	37	17	39	58	21	12	33	38	20	36	27	9	22	37	75	70	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	11,351	4.96	4.50	4.25– 5.40	202	941	3074	2286	2161	968	734	304	132	195	233	42	20	5	-	-	-	40	-	-	14	-	-
Guards II	1,122	10.94	11.31	9.79–12.28	-	-	-	-	-	13	5	31	22	22	33	14	124	25	110	76	126	48	276	199	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

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Table A-5. Hourly earnings of material movement and custodial workers in Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., October 1984 —Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings (in dollars)[2]			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings (in dollars) of —																					
		Mean[2]	Median[3]	Middle range[3]	3.35 and under 3.50	3.50 – 4.00	4.00 – 4.50	4.50 – 5.00	5.00 – 5.50	5.50 – 6.00	6.00 – 6.50	6.50 – 7.00	7.00 – 7.50	7.50 – 8.00	8.00 – 8.50	8.50 – 9.00	9.00 – 9.50	9.50 – 10.00	10.00 – 10.50	10.50 – 11.00	11.00 – 11.50	11.50 – 12.00	12.00 – 12.50	12.50 – 13.00	13.00 – 14.00	14.00 – 15.00	15.00 – 16.00
Janitors, porters, and cleaners	13,759	6.43	5.95	4.50– 7.50	93	1245	1844	1354	728	2044	417	225	2350	890	592	377	119	150	146	56	363	361	230	84	91	–	–
Manufacturing	3,001	8.13	8.10	5.30–11.09	–	116	138	252	317	163	60	56	67	88	420	227	70	123	66	44	321	257	195	–	21	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	10,758	5.95	5.75	4.25– 7.32	93	1129	1706	1102	411	1881	357	169	2283	802	172	150	49	27	80	12	42	104	35	84	70	–	–
Transportation and utilities	348	11.45	11.69	10.44–12.61	–	–	16	2	–	–	2	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	68	–	30	80	26	51	70	–	–

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-6. Average hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, powerplant, material movement, and custodial workers, by sex, in Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., October 1984

Sex,[4] occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean[2]) hourly earnings (in dollars)[2]
MAINTENANCE, TOOLROOM, AND POWERPLANT OCCUPATIONS - MEN		
Maintenance carpenters	487	13.28
Manufacturing	358	13.07
Nonmanufacturing	129	13.86
Maintenance electricians	1,494	13.48
Manufacturing	1,227	13.63
Nonmanufacturing	267	12.79
Maintenance painters	331	12.65
Manufacturing	275	12.34
Maintenance mechanics (machinery)	3,265	12.58
Manufacturing	3,072	12.65
Motor vehicle mechanics	1,376	13.47
Manufacturing	283	12.86
Nonmanufacturing	1,093	13.62
Transportation and utilities	822	14.16
Maintenance workers (general)	3,035	9.17
Manufacturing	1,288	9.56
Nonmanufacturing	1,747	8.88
Maintenance trades helpers	450	9.16
Manufacturing	231	8.56
Tool and die makers	1,168	14.45
Manufacturing	1,168	14.45
Stationary engineers	714	14.58
Manufacturing	451	14.51
MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN		
Truckdrivers	15,428	10.30
Manufacturing	2,960	10.17
Nonmanufacturing	12,468	10.33
Transportation and utilities	4,815	11.82
Truckdrivers, light truck	1,783	5.70
Manufacturing	352	7.43
Nonmanufacturing	1,431	5.28
Truckdrivers, medium truck	5,348	10.11
Manufacturing	1,154	8.35
Nonmanufacturing	4,194	10.59
Truckdrivers, heavy truck	892	10.02
Truckdrivers, tractor-trailer	4,904	11.90
Manufacturing	1,026	11.98
Nonmanufacturing	3,878	11.87
Transportation and utilities	1,268	12.80
Shippers:		
Manufacturing	547	8.78
Receivers:		
Manufacturing	413	8.40
Shippers and receivers	965	8.07
Manufacturing	547	9.22
Warehousemen	6,644	7.40
Manufacturing	1,663	7.70
Nonmanufacturing	4,981	7.30
Transportation and utilities	373	12.58
Shipping packers	1,322	5.12
Manufacturing	581	5.63
Material handling laborers	2,780	8.38
Nonmanufacturing	2,328	8.80
Forklift operators	3,979	9.44
Manufacturing	2,802	9.05
Guards	10,670	5.56
Nonmanufacturing	9,593	5.11
Transportation and utilities	123	10.30
Guards I	10,060	5.25
Manufacturing	655	8.38
Nonmanufacturing	9,405	5.03
Janitors, porters, and cleaners	8,710	6.64
Manufacturing	2,246	7.89
Nonmanufacturing:		
Transportation and utilities	301	11.50

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Table A-7. Indexes of earnings and percent increases for selected occupational groups, Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., selected periods

Period[1]	All industries					Manufacturing					Nonmanufacturing			
	Office clerical	Electronic data processing	Industrial nurses	Skilled maintenance	Unskilled plant	Office clerical	Electronic data processing	Industrial nurses	Skilled maintenance	Unskilled plant	Office clerical	Electronic data processing	Industrial nurses	Unskilled plant
Indexes (October 1977 = 100)														
October 1983	165.3	167.9	175.7	167.6	159.8	162.5	167.4	175.5	170.3	162.0	166.8	169.1	(*)	159.1
October 1984	174.7	175.8	184.0	177.0	162.0	172.3	173.1	185.5	180.0	167.5	176.1	178.2	(*)	160.4
Percent increases														
October 1973 to October 1974	7.0	7.2	9.3	7.9	5.6	6.7	7.5	9.5	8.1	7.4	7.2	7.1	8.5	4.8
October 1974 to October 1975	8.6	8.2	9.2	8.2	6.4	8.7	10.0	9.3	8.5	7.2	8.6	7.1	8.8	6.0
October 1975 to October 1976	7.3	7.0	7.8	7.4	12.4	7.7	6.4	8.0	7.1	7.8	7.2	7.4	7.3	14.4
October 1976 to October 1977	7.4	6.6	7.4	8.8	6.7	7.2	6.3	7.5	8.6	5.7	7.5	6.8	7.0	7.1
October 1977 to October 1978	7.8	9.6	9.6	8.1	8.2	6.9	8.8	9.1	8.2	7.1	8.4	10.4	11.0	8.7
October 1978 to October 1979	9.8	8.6	8.4	9.7	11.7	9.7	8.4	8.7	10.5	8.5	10.0	8.7	7.7	12.9
October 1979 to October 1980	9.0	9.9	12.1	12.0	9.8	9.6	9.4	12.3	11.8	13.0	8.7	10.3	11.6	8.6
October 1980 to October 1981	11.1	13.1	12.8	10.2	9.9	11.1	14.0	12.4	11.5	9.9	11.1	12.6	13.9	9.9
October 1981 to October 1982	8.2	7.4	10.4	7.8	5.1	8.3	8.3	9.7	8.6	8.4	8.1	6.9	12.9	4.0
October 1982 to October 1983	6.5	5.7	6.0	6.3	4.3	5.0	5.1	6.9	5.2	3.6	7.1	6.1	(*)	4.4
October 1983 to October 1984	5.7	4.7	4.7	5.6	1.4	6.0	3.4	5.7	5.7	3.4	5.6	5.4	(*)	8

See footnotes at end of tables

Table A-8. Pay relationships in establishments with paired office clerical occupations, Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., October 1984

Occupation for which earnings are compared	Occupation for which average earnings equal 100																										
	Secretaries				Stenographers	Typists		Word Processors		File clerks			Messengers	Receptionists	Switchboard operators	Switchboard operator-receptionists	Order clerks		Accounting clerks				Payroll clerks	Key entry operators	
	I	II	III	IV	V	I	II	I	II	I	II	III					I	II	I	II	III	IV		I	II
Secretaries I	**100**	88	84	65	79	(*)	109	121	110	96	125	(*)	121	165	(*)	119	109	111	(*)	121	112	96	89	97	112	113
Secretaries II	113	**100**	89	79	72	130	130	116	116	95	152	138	138	137	113	103	136	119	(*)	126	119	101	95	102	115	100
Secretaries III	119	113	**100**	86	77	132	138	119	124	102	149	148	146	146	125	118	136	125	105	144	128	114	101	111	129	113
Secretaries IV	153	127	116	**100**	83	132	146	133	155	116	170	177	134	177	149	133	149	134	102	156	148	134	118	130	136	134
Secretaries V	127	139	131	121	**100**	145	163	151	152	130	175	151	162	182	168	148	197	173	(*)	177	154	141	125	137	148	144
Stenographers I	(*)	77	76	76	69	**100**	(*)	(*)	93	81	(*)	107	97	111	100	89	(*)	(*)	(*)	111	92	88	78	81	89	92
Typists I	92	77	73	69	61	(*)	**100**	87	95	75	105	90	92	98	83	88	97	(*)	(*)	100	90	83	77	89	89	80
Typists II	82	86	84	75	66	(*)	114	**100**	99	79	(*)	112	101	114	112	99	109	(*)	(*)	111	101	88	82	94	101	85
Word processors I	91	86	80	65	66	108	105	101	**100**	80	126	131	(*)	125	111	111	89	(*)	(*)	(*)	103	88	78	93	104	95
Word processors II	104	105	98	87	77	123	133	127	125	**100**	150	129	104	154	129	130	119	111	87	115	118	101	101	108	114	109
File clerks I	80	66	67	59	57	(*)	95	(*)	80	67	**100**	83	89	101	90	84	84	(*)	(*)	90	81	70	71	82	83	76
File clerks II	(*)	73	68	56	66	94	111	90	77	77	121	**100**	88	133	99	94	94	(*)	(*)	84	90	82	74	78	91	83
File clerks III	82	72	69	75	62	103	109	99	(*)	96	112	114	**100**	116	(*)	89	99	(*)	(*)	110	96	86	80	83	108	82
Messengers	61	73	69	56	55	90	102	87	80	65	99	75	86	**100**	84	78	89	(*)	(*)	98	84	76	66	71	82	71
Receptionists	(*)	88	80	67	59	100	121	89	90	77	111	101	(*)	119	**100**	90	(*)	(*)	75	107	97	84	75	84	97	84
Switchboard operators	84	97	85	75	67	112	114	101	90	77	120	107	112	129	111	**100**	107	102	(*)	106	102	94	83	89	100	90
Switchboard operator-receptionists	91	73	74	67	51	(*)	103	92	113	84	119	106	101	113	(*)	94	**100**	97	72	107	97	84	75	87	97	95
Order clerks I	90	84	80	75	58	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	90	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	98	103	**100**	77	116	100	82	78	95	97	96
Order clerks II	(*)	(*)	96	98	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	115	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	133	(*)	139	130	**100**	138	132	88	98	115	123	94
Accounting clerks I	83	79	70	64	56	90	100	90	(*)	87	112	119	91	102	94	95	93	86	72	**100**	87	75	67	82	90	69
Accounting clerks II	89	84	78	68	65	108	111	99	97	84	123	111	105	120	103	98	103	100	76	115	**100**	83	77	90	103	91
Accounting clerks III	104	99	87	75	71	114	120	113	113	99	143	123	117	131	113	106	120	123	114	133	121	**100**	88	99	116	102
Accounting clerks IV	112	106	99	85	80	128	131	122	126	99	141	135	125	152	133	121	134	128	102	150	130	114	**100**	108	122	110
Payroll clerks	103	98	90	77	73	123	112	106	107	93	122	128	121	141	119	113	115	105	87	122	111	101	93	**100**	112	97
Key entry operators I	89	87	78	74	68	112	113	99	97	87	121	110	92	122	103	100	103	103	82	112	97	86	82	89	**100**	84
Key entry operators II	86	100	89	75	70	109	126	118	106	92	132	120	122	141	119	111	105	104	107	145	110	98	91	104	118	**100**

NOTE: This matrix table shows the average (mean) relationship of earnings in establishments between any two occupations compared. Earnings for an occupation in the table stub are expressed as a percent of the earnings for an occupation in the column heading at the point where the data lines for the two intersect. For example, reading across the Secretaries II row, the 113 in the Secretaries I column indicates that Secretaries II average 113 percent of (or 13 percent more than) the earnings of Secretaries I.

See appendix A for method of computation.

Also see footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-9. Pay relationships in establishments with paired professional and technical occupations, Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., October 1984

Occupation for which earnings are compared	Occupation for which average earnings equal 100																	
	Computer systems analysts (business)			Computer programmers (business)			Computer operators			Computer data librarians	Drafters				Electronics technicians			Registered industrial nurses
	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III		II	III	IV	V	I	II	III	
Computer systems analysts (business) I	**100**	79	67	118	109	84	164	127	119	155	(*)	127	110	(*)	(*)	(*)	87	101
Computer systems analysts (business) II	126	**100**	84	155	129	113	195	155	140	177	190	156	135	120	150	243	106	124
Computer systems analysts (business) III	149	118	**100**	179	148	127	241	184	165	207	246	188	163	140	196	160	131	142
Computer programmers (business) I	85	64	56	**100**	82	69	126	107	93	125	155	116	101	(*)	(*)	(*)	79	86
Computer programmers (business) II	91	78	68	121	**100**	85	165	131	117	160	191	132	118	101	142	(*)	99	100
Computer programmers (business) III	118	88	79	145	118	**100**	184	151	132	190	218	158	142	(*)	168	149	116	118
Computer operators I	61	51	42	80	61	54	**100**	82	70	104	118	98	80	(*)	91	129	71	83
Computer operators II	79	65	54	93	77	66	122	**100**	85	119	139	113	94	72	112	95	81	91
Computer operators III	84	71	61	108	86	75	143	117	**100**	142	158	118	99	86	(*)	112	90	80
Computer data librarians	64	56	48	80	62	53	96	84	71	**100**	(*)	93	80	(*)	(*)	(*)	64	60
Drafters II	(*)	53	41	64	52	46	85	72	63	(*)	**100**	77	62	51	74	63	58	60
Drafters III	79	64	53	86	75	63	102	88	85	108	130	**100**	81	(*)	94	79	70	73
Drafters IV	91	74	62	99	85	70	124	106	101	126	161	124	**100**	86	112	95	87	90
Drafters V	(*)	83	71	(*)	99	(*)	(*)	138	116	(*)	195	(*)	116	**100**	(*)	(*)	109	106
Electronics technicians I	(*)	67	51	(*)	70	59	110	89	(*)	(*)	135	106	90	(*)	**100**	82	71	78
Electronics technicians II	(*)	41	63	(*)	(*)	67	78	106	89	(*)	159	127	105	(*)	121	**100**	85	(*)
Electronics technicians III	115	95	76	126	101	86	141	124	111	157	173	142	115	92	140	118	**100**	105
Registered industrial nurses	99	81	70	116	100	84	141	121	110	125	168	137	112	95	128	(*)	95	**100**

See table A-8 for description of these pay relationships and appendix A for method of computation.
Also see footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-10. Pay relationships in establishments with paired maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant occupations, Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., October 1984

Occupation for which earnings are compared	Occupation for which average earnings equal 100								
	Carpenters	Electricians	Painters	Maintenance mechanics (machinery)	Motor vehicle mechanics	Maintenance workers (general)	Trades helpers	Tool and die makers	Stationary engineers
Maintenance carpenters	**100**	95	106	98	100	131	128	95	98
Maintenance electricians	106	**100**	113	105	106	129	138	96	105
Maintenance painters	95	89	**100**	91	96	130	123	91	91
Maintenance mechanics (machinery)	102	95	110	**100**	103	(*)	132	88	99
Motor vehicle mechanics	100	94	104	98	**100**	110	139	96	100
Maintenance workers (general)	76	77	77	(*)	91	**100**	122	(*)	78
Maintenance trades helpers	78	73	81	78	72	82	**100**	63	72
Tool and die makers	105	105	110	114	104	(*)	160	**100**	103
Stationary engineers	102	95	109	101	100	128	140	97	**100**

See table A-8 for description of these pay relationships and appendix A for method of computation.
Also see footnotes at end of tables.

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Table A-11. Pay relationships in establishments with paired material movement and custodial occupations, Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., October 1984

Occupation for which earnings are compared	Occupation for which average earnings equal 100													
	Truckdrivers				Shippers	Receivers	Shippers and receivers	Warehouse-men	Order fillers	Shipping packers	Material handling laborers	Forklift operators	Guards		Janitors, porters, and cleaners
	Light truck	Medium truck	Heavy truck	Tractor-trailer									I	II	
Truckdrivers, light truck	**100**	90	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	87	105	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	123	114	126
Truckdrivers, medium truck	111	**100**	(*)	97	105	101	104	130	(*)	118	104	105	(*)	112	137
Truckdrivers, heavy truck	(*)	(*)	**100**	95	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	105	103	(*)	(*)	126
Truckdrivers, tractor-trailer	(*)	103	106	**100**	115	123	(*)	132	(*)	163	113	120	153	108	130
Shippers	(*)	95	(*)	87	**100**	105	(*)	119	143	145	131	117	114	(*)	134
Receivers	(*)	99	(*)	82	95	**100**	97	114	124	128	135	96	104	84	117
Shippers and receivers	115	96	(*)	(*)	(*)	104	**100**	96	(*)	121	99	98	120	(*)	110
Warehousemen	96	77	(*)	76	84	88	105	**100**	104	121	112	93	107	82	107
Order fillers	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	70	80	(*)	96	**100**	99	95	(*)	86	(*)	103
Shipping packers	(*)	85	(*)	61	69	78	83	83	101	**100**	(*)	(*)	82	(*)	96
Material handling laborers	(*)	96	95	88	76	74	101	90	105	(*)	**100**	92	95	81	103
Forklift operators	(*)	95	97	83	85	104	102	108	(*)	(*)	108	**100**	130	99	113
Guards I	81	(*)	(*)	65	88	96	84	93	116	122	105	77	**100**	72	106
Guards II	88	89	(*)	93	(*)	120	(*)	122	(*)	(*)	124	101	138	**100**	121
Janitors, porters, and cleaners	79	73	79	77	74	86	91	93	98	104	97	88	95	82	**100**

See table A-8 for description of these pay relationships and appendix A for method of computation.
Also see footnotes at end of tables.

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Table A-12. Weekly earnings of office workers in establishments employing 500 workers or more in Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., October 1984

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours[1] (standard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars)[2]			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings (in dollars) of —																			
			Mean[2]	Median[1]	Middle range[3]	130 and under 140	140 - 160	160 - 180	180 - 200	200 - 220	220 - 240	240 - 260	260 - 280	280 - 320	320 - 360	360 - 400	400 - 440	440 - 480	480 - 520	520 - 560	560 - 600	600 - 640	640 - 680	680 - 720	720 - 760	760 and over
Secretaries	15,854	39.5	407.50	399.50	346.00- 471.00	-	4	-	-	46	68	294	434	1679	2484	2939	2466	1857	1878	1057	393	177	43	26	5	4
Manufacturing	7,782	39.5	413.00	406.00	363.00- 462.50	-	1	-	-	44	24	83	57	493	1085	1784	1658	1015	984	397	156	74	6	21	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	8,072	39.5	402.00	386.00	323.50- 481.50	-	3	-	-	2	44	211	377	1186	1399	1155	808	842	994	660	237	103	37	5	5	4
Transportation and utilities	1,294	39.0	425.00	413.00	349.00- 487.00	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	26	93	220	224	169	144	254	94	29	23	2	5	3	4
Secretaries I	1,394	39.5	383.50	343.50	285.00- 491.00	-	3	-	-	2	33	101	179	296	142	89	21	56	219	223	24	6	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	183	39.5	355.00	346.50	311.50- 392.50	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	7	41	50	52	17	8	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	1,211	39.5	388.00	334.50	279.50- 505.00	-	3	-	-	2	31	99	172	255	92	37	4	48	216	222	24	6	-	-	-	-
Secretaries II	3,357	39.5	367.50	360.00	321.00- 403.00	-	-	-	-	-	10	67	98	620	834	817	444	222	194	51	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	1,373	40.0	379.50	377.00	350.00- 404.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	86	338	528	309	83	16	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	1,984	39.5	359.50	339.00	306.00- 399.50	-	-	-	-	-	10	67	94	534	496	289	135	139	178	42	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and utilities	405	39.0	398.50	406.00	318.00- 487.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	81	76	18	28	69	112	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secretaries III	6,182	39.5	411.50	402.50	364.00- 458.00	-	1	-	-	4	4	22	69	260	1036	1555	1282	883	637	290	110	29	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	3,094	40.0	411.50	406.00	377.00- 443.00	-	1	-	-	4	2	-	2	38	363	967	887	498	256	48	10	8	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	3,088	39.5	411.50	395.50	346.00- 475.00	-	-	-	-	-	2	22	67	222	673	588	395	385	371	242	100	21	-	-	-	-
Transportation and utilities	640	39.0	413.50	390.50	360.00- 481.00	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	5	11	139	184	91	42	97	62	4	1	-	-	-	-
Secretaries IV	1,781	40.0	471.50	477.00	431.50- 515.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	2	47	45	117	312	377	485	276	92	25	12	-	-	-
Manufacturing	1,107	40.0	488.00	490.00	451.00- 518.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	36	165	259	371	192	57	18	4	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	674	39.5	444.00	443.50	396.50- 508.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	2	47	41	81	147	118	94	84	35	7	8	-	-	-
Transportation and utilities	81	39.5	484.50	497.50	425.00- 553.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	3	19	3	15	27	8	-	-	-	-	-
Secretaries V	982	40.0	531.00	530.00	484.50- 575.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	24	40	147	241	188	164	114	28	26	5	4
Manufacturing	479	40.0	542.00	536.50	503.00- 572.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	33	138	147	89	48	2	21	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	503	39.5	520.50	499.00	457.00- 580.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	24	39	114	103	41	75	66	26	5	5	4
Transportation and utilities	160	39.5	512.00	481.50	438.50- 577.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	31	30	30	5	17	22	2	5	3	4
Stenographers	415	40.0	358.00	329.00	289.00- 423.50	-	-	-	-	6	6	36	16	113	49	43	55	33	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing:																										
Transportation and utilities	175	39.5	358.00	365.50	297.00- 421.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	46	20	23	41	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stenographers I	193	39.5	338.00	319.50	270.50- 421.50	-	-	-	-	6	5	29	11	50	19	15	35	5	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing:																										
Transportation and utilities	114	39.5	332.50	319.50	283.50- 397.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	40	16	11	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typists	1,031	39.0	320.50	296.00	251.00- 366.00	1	-	20	18	76	92	122	103	229	54	72	34	39	163	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	596	39.0	359.00	323.00	289.00- 480.50	-	-	20	-	19	2	35	48	156	44	53	28	28	163	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	435	39.5	268.50	254.00	226.00- 290.00	1	-	-	18	57	90	87	55	73	10	19	6	11	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typists I	555	39.5	330.00	301.00	243.00- 450.50	-	-	20	16	39	55	64	48	67	45	26	28	36	111	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	319	39.5	377.50	400.50	296.00- 480.50	-	-	20	-	-	2	15	29	48	36	8	22	28	111	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	236	39.5	265.00	243.50	221.50- 283.00	-	-	-	16	39	53	49	19	19	9	18	6	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typists II	476	39.0	310.00	290.00	254.00- 343.50	1	-	-	2	37	37	58	55	162	9	46	6	3	52	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	199	39.5	272.00	262.50	233.00- 290.00	1	-	-	2	18	37	38	36	54	1	1	-	3	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Word processors	1,041	39.5	342.00	337.00	282.50- 400.00	-	-	-	-	18	42	83	109	190	174	160	145	75	19	26	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	370	40.0	380.50	389.50	346.00- 414.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	39	69	100	109	45	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	671	39.5	321.00	300.00	266.00- 360.00	-	-	-	-	18	42	81	106	151	105	60	36	30	16	26	-	-	-	-	-	-
Word processors I	485	39.0	300.00	286.00	253.50- 329.00	-	-	-	-	18	42	80	80	116	75	46	10	2	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	104	40.0	340.00	340.00	308.50- 370.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	32	35	22	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	381	39.0	289.00	276.00	248.00- 305.50	-	-	-	-	18	42	78	77	84	40	24	-	2	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Word processors II	556	40.0	379.00	384.00	335.50- 414.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	29	74	99	114	135	73	3	26	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	266	40.0	396.50	400.00	370.00- 422.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	34	78	99	45	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	290	39.5	363.00	337.50	302.50- 411.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	29	67	65	36	36	28	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

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Table A-12. Weekly earnings of office workers in establishments employing 500 workers or more in Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., October 1984 —Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours[1] (standard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars)[2]			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings (in dollars) of —																			
			Mean[2]	Median[2]	Middle range[2]	130 and under 140	140 – 160	160 – 180	180 – 200	200 – 220	220 – 240	240 – 260	260 – 280	280 – 320	320 – 360	360 – 400	400 – 440	440 – 480	480 – 520	520 – 560	560 – 600	600 – 640	640 – 680	680 – 720	720 – 760	760 and over
File clerks	666	39.0	257.50	230.00	190.50- 271.50	-	25	32	148	69	121	88	56	22	11	6	18	32	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	566	38.5	249.50	223.50	189.50- 255.00	-	25	32	148	69	115	56	25	13	7	3	17	19	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
File clerks I	502	38.5	231.50	219.50	189.50- 248.00	-	25	32	144	61	102	60	24	13	5	1	16	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
File clerks II	129	40.0	349.50	282.00	245.00- 494.00	-	-	-	4	8	5	20	27	8	6	5	1	9	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Messengers	583	39.0	271.50	252.00	212.50- 300.50	-	-	3	65	114	52	87	83	67	27	17	35	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	229	39.0	257.50	254.00	202.00- 269.00	-	-	-	40	24	24	36	52	25	14	9	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	354	39.0	281.00	252.00	212.50- 304.00	-	-	3	25	90	28	51	31	42	13	8	31	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receptionists	409	40.0	302.00	267.50	242.50- 344.00	-	-	-	4	37	56	39	112	47	19	25	24	28	16	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	225	40.0	290.00	267.00	259.00- 299.50	-	-	-	-	20	23	16	94	29	14	7	6	6	8	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	184	40.0	316.50	276.50	231.00- 420.00	-	-	-	4	17	33	23	18	18	5	18	18	22	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switchboard operators	929	39.0	259.00	229.00	218.00- 288.50	3	3	45	61	130	299	72	34	102	97	31	14	28	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	203	39.5	321.00	300.00	279.00- 352.00	-	-	-	-	1	2	39	9	61	42	31	3	6	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	726	39.0	241.50	229.00	200.00- 240.00	3	3	45	61	129	297	33	25	41	55	-	11	22	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switchboard operator-receptionists	402	39.5	257.50	248.00	236.50- 276.00	-	-	3	24	32	75	126	43	77	7	10	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	82	39.0	279.00	288.50	245.00- 292.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	39	-	34	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	320	39.5	252.00	244.00	231.00- 268.50	-	-	3	24	32	74	87	43	43	7	2	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accounting clerks	6,648	40.0	322.50	306.00	259.50- 377.00	-	-	25	169	455	486	576	836	1236	914	694	480	301	243	165	68	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	1,550	39.5	348.00	342.00	292.00- 385.50	-	-	-	-	1	27	66	146	308	383	301	164	84	57	11	2	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	5,098	40.0	315.00	288.50	246.50- 363.50	-	-	25	169	454	459	510	690	928	531	393	316	217	186	154	66	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and utilities	654	40.0	388.00	409.00	343.00- 421.50	-	-	-	-	2	22	10	19	75	70	88	250	61	41	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accounting clerks I	1,147	40.0	251.50	243.50	221.50- 263.50	-	-	-	40	228	268	252	229	58	8	25	20	17	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	1,113	40.0	250.00	242.50	221.00- 262.00	-	-	-	40	228	263	248	214	51	8	25	20	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accounting clerks II	2,123	40.0	316.00	295.00	253.00- 380.00	-	-	-	54	200	169	192	248	392	256	162	256	107	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	436	39.5	301.00	287.00	269.00- 323.00	-	-	-	-	-	22	62	107	111	86	27	15	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	1,687	40.0	320.00	300.00	246.00- 401.00	-	-	-	54	200	147	130	141	281	170	135	241	106	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and utilities	407	40.0	381.00	401.00	357.00- 421.50	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	13	37	60	57	227	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accounting clerks III	2,327	40.0	343.50	324.50	286.00- 381.00	-	-	-	-	27	47	107	261	649	489	329	123	84	87	118	6	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	728	40.0	350.50	344.00	316.00- 377.00	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	23	187	230	156	80	43	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	1,599	40.0	340.00	311.50	277.00- 381.00	-	-	-	-	26	47	107	238	462	259	173	43	41	78	118	6	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and utilities	110	40.0	392.00	397.50	311.00- 472.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	32	9	16	15	15	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accounting clerks IV	752	39.5	414.50	391.00	350.00- 467.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	69	158	169	80	93	67	47	62	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	346	39.0	409.00	393.50	369.50- 442.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	65	118	68	39	42	11	2	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	406	40.0	419.50	387.50	331.00- 502.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	68	93	51	12	54	25	36	60	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and utilities	82	40.0	483.50	467.50	467.50- 502.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	41	19	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payroll clerks	763	39.5	335.00	310.00	265.50- 398.00	-	6	-	3	42	79	44	111	127	103	57	55	33	54	31	18	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	143	39.0	344.50	340.00	303.00- 353.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	39	48	11	6	10	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	620	39.5	333.00	300.00	258.50- 410.00	-	6	-	3	42	79	44	88	88	55	46	49	23	48	31	18	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and utilities	71	39.0	394.50	406.00	365.00- 437.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	9	2	16	22	5	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Key entry operators	3,003	39.5	326.00	317.00	275.00- 363.00	-	-	12	12	122	161	187	342	709	642	270	257	242	44	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	956	39.0	335.50	336.00	294.50- 366.00	-	-	-	-	-	80	25	66	199	315	146	73	14	35	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	2,047	39.5	321.50	303.00	271.00- 363.00	-	-	12	12	122	81	162	276	510	327	124	184	228	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and utilities	397	40.0	389.50	397.50	303.00- 434.00	-	-	-	-	-	6	35	28	60	27	43	148	49	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

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Table A-12. Weekly earnings of office workers in establishments employing 500 workers or more in Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., October 1984 —Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours[1] (standard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars)[2]			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings (in dollars) of —																			
			Mean[2]	Median[2]	Middle range[2]	130 and under 140	140 – 160	160 – 180	180 – 200	200 – 220	220 – 240	240 – 260	260 – 280	280 – 320	320 – 360	360 – 400	400 – 440	440 – 480	480 – 520	520 – 560	560 – 600	600 – 640	640 – 680	680 – 720	720 – 760	760 and over
Key entry operators I	1,496	39.5	324.50	310.50	271.00– 360.50	-	-	-	3	69	108	107	186	336	302	90	96	179	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	342	39.0	301.00	288.50	259.50– 336.00	-	-	-	-	-	80	25	62	49	79	23	3	1	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	1,154	39.5	331.50	318.00	277.00– 384.50	-	-	-	3	69	28	82	124	287	223	67	93	178	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and utilities	255	40.0	358.00	362.00	283.00– 421.50	-	-	-	-	-	5	33	23	38	15	30	67	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Key entry operators II	1,507	39.5	327.50	323.00	280.00– 366.00	-	-	12	9	53	53	80	156	373	340	180	161	63	24	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	614	39.5	354.50	344.00	320.00– 378.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	150	236	123	70	13	15	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	893	39.5	308.50	286.00	268.00– 349.00	-	-	12	9	53	53	80	152	223	104	57	91	50	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

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Table A-13. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers in establishments employing 500 workers or more in Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., October 1984

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours[1] (standard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars)[2]			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings (in dollars) of —																			
			Mean[3]	Median[3]	Middle range[3]	180 and under 200	200 - 220	220 - 240	240 - 260	260 - 280	280 - 300	300 - 320	320 - 360	360 - 400	400 - 440	440 - 480	480 - 520	520 - 560	560 - 600	600 - 640	640 - 680	680 - 720	720 - 800	800 - 880	880 - 960	960 - 1040
Computer systems analysts (business)	2,594	39.5	640.00	641.00	554.00- 715.50	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	19	41	109	246	260	222	383	381	312	441	129	42	7
Manufacturing	1,369	39.5	619.50	610.00	525.00- 711.00	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	4	38	97	190	168	130	176	106	171	205	62	17	3
Nonmanufacturing	1,225	39.5	663.50	659.00	606.00- 727.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	3	12	56	92	92	207	275	141	236	67	25	4
Transportation and utilities	496	40.0	683.00	659.00	600.50- 761.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	50	56	93	64	38	95	55	25	4
Computer systems analysts (business) I	522	40.0	519.50	513.00	470.00- 569.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	38	97	141	80	70	51	19	7	1	-	-	-
Manufacturing	388	40.0	508.50	500.00	467.00- 540.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	37	95	114	62	36	21	13	6	-	-	-	-
Computer systems analysts (business) II	1,069	39.5	628.00	619.50	551.50- 677.00	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	11	104	171	114	211	191	76	146	34	6	-
Manufacturing	515	39.5	604.50	596.50	542.50- 655.50	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	76	106	72	100	67	40	40	10	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	554	39.5	650.00	643.00	588.50- 715.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	9	28	65	42	111	124	36	106	24	6	-
Transportation and utilities	253	40.0	696.50	713.00	629.50- 761.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	16	24	37	22	92	24	6	-
Computer systems analysts (business) III	1,003	39.5	716.00	712.00	658.50- 763.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	9	38	121	171	229	294	95	36	7
Manufacturing	466	39.5	728.00	722.00	691.50- 773.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	22	55	26	125	165	52	17	3
Nonmanufacturing	537	39.5	705.50	686.50	646.50- 750.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	9	16	66	145	104	129	43	19	4
Transportation and utilities	137	40.0	738.00	686.50	632.50- 858.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	39	21	15	2	31	19	4
Computer programmers (business)	2,052	39.5	503.50	500.50	441.00- 561.00	-	-	1	-	-	-	68	102	119	205	375	342	323	195	120	101	53	37	11	-	-
Manufacturing	636	40.0	523.50	517.00	454.00- 580.00	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	22	54	54	110	90	108	49	40	52	33	20	3	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	1,416	39.5	494.00	498.00	438.00- 550.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	80	65	151	265	252	215	146	80	49	20	17	8	-	-
Transportation and utilities	282	40.0	523.00	508.00	458.00- 574.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	3	24	70	62	36	25	24	11	6	6	6	-	-
Computer programmers (business) I	509	39.5	408.00	404.50	346.00- 455.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	102	77	79	92	50	13	17	9	2	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	184	39.5	433.50	445.00	382.50- 475.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	34	25	58	38	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	325	39.5	394.00	382.00	330.00- 436.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	80	43	54	34	12	7	16	9	2	-	-	-	-	-
Computer programmers (business) II	686	39.5	501.00	500.00	454.00- 538.50	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	39	85	154	165	138	38	36	23	6	1	-	-	-
Manufacturing	244	40.0	513.00	519.50	464.50- 554.00	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	20	9	51	44	75	19	17	8	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	442	39.5	494.00	487.00	448.00- 529.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	76	103	121	63	19	19	15	6	1	-	-	-
Transportation and utilities	120	40.0	516.00	480.00	460.00- 540.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	22	12	3	8	9	6	1	-	-	-
Computer programmers (business) III	771	39.5	567.00	552.00	508.00- 634.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	103	123	147	115	75	76	47	36	11	-	-
Manufacturing	205	39.5	618.00	636.00	551.00- 683.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	6	27	29	23	44	33	20	3	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	566	39.5	548.50	535.00	484.50- 586.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	103	117	120	86	52	32	14	16	8	-	-
Computer operators	1,918	39.5	392.50	388.50	340.50- 445.00	-	1	65	73	44	74	82	306	434	277	254	166	96	28	11	3	4	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	923	39.5	391.00	377.50	340.50- 437.00	-	-	40	22	25	35	45	165	244	127	59	71	50	22	11	3	4	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	995	39.5	394.50	399.50	346.00- 445.00	-	1	25	51	19	39	37	141	190	150	195	95	46	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and utilities	229	40.0	441.00	445.00	415.50- 466.50	-	-	1	4	1	1	-	8	26	24	117	33	8	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer operators I	595	39.5	340.00	336.0	5.00- 408.00	-	1	64	72	15	31	61	119	77	28	114	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	309	39.5	330.00	335.00	293.00- 368.00	-	-	40	22	5	15	37	88	67	22	9	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	286	40.0	350.50	341.50	253.00- 445.00	-	1	24	50	10	16	24	31	10	6	105	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer operators II	804	39.5	399.50	389.50	350.00- 448.00	-	-	1	1	25	42	15	151	199	146	98	82	40	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	381	39.5	389.00	381.00	343.00- 434.00	-	-	-	-	20	20	8	76	92	95	37	19	10	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	423	40.0	408.50	396.50	355.50- 479.00	-	-	1	1	5	22	7	75	107	51	61	63	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer operators III	508	39.5	442.00	417.50	386.50- 502.00	-	-	-	-	4	1	6	36	158	103	38	64	56	25	10	3	4	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	233	39.5	474.00	490.00	392.50- 525.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	85	10	13	48	40	19	10	3	4	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	275	39.0	415.00	415.50	378.50- 435.00	-	-	-	-	4	1	6	35	73	93	25	16	16	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

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Table A-13. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers in establishments employing 500 workers or more in Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., October 1984 —Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours[1] (standard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars)[2]			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings (in dollars) of —																				
			Mean[2]	Median[2]	Middle range[2]	180 and under 200	200 – 220	220 – 240	240 – 260	260 – 280	280 – 300	300 – 320	320 – 360	360 – 400	400 – 440	440 – 480	480 – 520	520 – 560	560 – 600	600 – 640	640 – 680	680 – 720	720 – 800	800 – 880	880 – 960	960 – 1040
Computer data librarians	114	39.0	330.00	318.00	265.00– 381.50	3	12	–	12	15	7	23	10	6	1	12	12	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Drafters	706	40.0	408.00	400.00	335.50– 476.50	1	5	6	22	11	26	38	135	105	98	92	80	50	20	9	8	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	676	40.0	402.50	398.00	335.00– 470.00	1	5	5	22	11	26	38	135	102	94	91	77	43	19	5	1	–	–	–	–	–
Drafters II	109	40.0	293.50	288.50	255.00– 320.00	1	5	6	21	7	20	19	19	8	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	106	40.0	290.50	286.50	255.00– 319.00	1	5	6	21	7	20	19	19	8	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Drafters III	235	40.0	367.00	348.50	335.00– 399.00	–	–	–	–	3	6	18	100	53	34	11	4	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	222	40.0	360.50	345.00	335.00– 392.00	–	–	–	–	3	6	18	100	52	30	11	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Drafters IV	286	40.0	454.50	456.50	410.00– 489.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	43	61	79	70	9	1	4	7	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	272	40.0	446.00	452.00	409.00– 483.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	43	61	79	69	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electronics technicians	6,101	40.0	528.50	567.50	449.00– 596.50	–	–	4	9	14	40	44	204	544	546	489	540	415	1753	1351	47	101	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	3,228	40.0	464.00	457.50	394.50– 527.50	–	–	4	9	14	40	44	203	544	546	456	483	317	390	158	13	7	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing																										
Transportation and utilities	2,864	40.0	601.00	593.00	593.00– 614.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	29	54	97	1363	1193	34	94	–	–	–	–
Electronics technicians II	3,743	40.0	555.50	593.00	523.50– 614.00	–	–	–	–	1	4	5	34	336	174	168	198	209	1419	1184	10	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	1,076	40.0	453.50	437.50	386.00– 513.50	–	–	–	–	1	4	6	33	336	174	140	147	112	75	38	10	–	–	–	–	–
Electronics technicians III	1,546	40.0	532.50	524.00	456.00– 593.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	250	204	282	163	334	167	37	101	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	1,341	40.0	514.00	513.50	448.00– 566.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	250	200	276	162	315	120	3	7	–	–	–	–
Registered industrial nurses	212	40.0	508.50	509.00	480.00– 529.50	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	1	7	28	72	78	14	6	–	1	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	166	40.0	515.00	524.50	480.00– 529.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	20	57	72	7	6	–	1	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of tables.

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Table A-14. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex in establishments employing 500 workers or more in Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., October 1984

Sex,[4] occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean[5]) Weekly hours[1] (standard)	Average (mean[5]) Weekly earnings (in dollars)[2]
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - MEN			
File clerks	136	38.5	232.50
Accounting clerks:			
Accounting clerks III:			
Nonmanufacturing	227	40.0	352.00
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN			
Secretaries	14,372	39.5	410.50
Manufacturing	7,624	39.5	414.00
Nonmanufacturing	6,748	39.5	407.00
Transportation and utilities	1,171	39.0	423.50
Secretaries I	1,314	39.5	385.50
Manufacturing	183	39.5	355.00
Nonmanufacturing	1,131	39.5	390.50
Secretaries II	3,118	39.5	370.00
Manufacturing	1,247	40.0	381.50
Nonmanufacturing	1,871	39.5	362.00
Transportation and utilities	396	39.0	400.00
Secretaries III	5,707	40.0	414.50
Manufacturing	3,075	40.0	411.50
Nonmanufacturing	2,632	39.5	417.50
Transportation and utilities	554	38.5	408.00
Secretaries IV	1,649	40.0	475.00
Manufacturing	1,095	40.0	488.00
Secretaries V	956	40.0	532.50
Manufacturing	478	40.0	542.00
Nonmanufacturing	478	39.5	523.50
Transportation and utilities	156	39.0	514.00
Typists	854	39.0	334.50
Manufacturing	592	39.0	356.00
Typists I	475	39.5	340.50
Manufacturing	315	39.5	376.50
Word processors	974	39.5	340.50
Manufacturing	356	40.0	380.00
Nonmanufacturing	618	39.0	317.50
Word processors I	464	39.0	300.00
Manufacturing	100	40.0	339.50
Nonmanufacturing	364	39.0	289.50
Word processors II	510	40.0	377.00
Manufacturing	256	40.0	396.00
Nonmanufacturing	254	39.5	358.00
File clerks	525	39.0	264.00
Nonmanufacturing	449	38.5	255.50
File clerks I	412	38.5	238.00
File clerks II	89	40.0	373.00
Receptionists	405	40.0	302.00
Manufacturing	222	40.0	290.00
Nonmanufacturing	183	40.0	316.50
Switchboard operators	835	39.0	259.00
Manufacturing	197	39.5	317.50
Nonmanufacturing	638	39.0	241.00
Switchboard operator-receptionists	388	39.5	257.50
Manufacturing	82	39.0	279.00
Nonmanufacturing	306	39.5	251.50
Accounting clerks	4,863	40.0	315.50
Nonmanufacturing	3,859	40.0	307.00
Accounting clerks I	997	40.0	250.50
Nonmanufacturing	965	40.0	249.50
Accounting clerks II			
Manufacturing	343	39.5	302.00
Accounting clerks III	1,825	40.0	340.50
Nonmanufacturing	1,361	40.0	338.50
Transportation and utilities	88	40.0	391.50
Accounting clerks IV	555	39.5	412.50
Manufacturing	279	39.0	405.50
Nonmanufacturing	276	40.0	419.50
Transportation and utilities	70	40.0	481.50
Payroll clerks	635	39.5	327.50
Manufacturing	136	39.0	338.00
Nonmanufacturing	499	39.5	325.00
Key entry operators			
Manufacturing	925	39.0	336.50
Key entry operators I:			
Manufacturing	339	39.0	301.50
Nonmanufacturing			
Transportation and utilities	214	39.5	357.50
Key entry operators II	1,264	39.5	322.50
Manufacturing	586	39.5	357.00
PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN			
Computer systems analysts (business):			
Nonmanufacturing	724	39.5	677.50
Transportation and utilities	288	40.0	696.50
Computer systems analysts (business) II:			
Nonmanufacturing	286	40.0	668.00
Computer systems analysts (business) III	663	39.5	725.00
Manufacturing	301	39.5	741.50
Nonmanufacturing	362	39.5	711.50
Transportation and utilities	82	40.0	753.50
Computer programmers (business)	1,257	39.5	510.50
Manufacturing	412	39.5	535.00
Nonmanufacturing	875	39.5	499.00
Computer programmers (business) I	276	39.5	405.00
Nonmanufacturing	176	39.5	396.50
Computer programmers (business) II	364	39.5	500.50
Manufacturing	138	40.0	514.00
Nonmanufacturing	225	39.5	492.50
Computer programmers (business) III	567	39.5	567.00
Manufacturing	174	39.5	618.00
Nonmanufacturing	393	39.0	544.50
Computer operators:			
Computer operators II:			
Manufacturing	262	39.5	380.50
Computer operators III	405	39.5	446.00
Manufacturing	208	39.5	471.50
Nonmanufacturing	197	39.0	419.50
Electronics technicians:			
Electronics technicians III	1,275	40.0	523.00
Manufacturing	1,134	40.0	504.50
PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN			
Computer systems analysts (business):			
Nonmanufacturing	454	40.0	646.00
Transportation and utilities	199	40.0	666.50
Computer systems analysts (business) II			
Nonmanufacturing	257	39.5	636.50
Transportation and utilities	101	40.0	681.00
Computer systems analysts (business) III	303	39.5	699.50
Manufacturing	161	39.0	700.50
Computer programmers (business)	671	39.5	493.00
Nonmanufacturing	474	39.5	486.50
Computer programmers (business) I			
Nonmanufacturing	129	39.5	391.50
Computer programmers (business) II	298	39.5	502.00
Nonmanufacturing	192	39.5	497.00
Computer programmers (business) III	181	39.5	567.50
Registered industrial nurses	208	40.0	508.00
Manufacturing	163	40.0	514.50

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Table A-15. Hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant workers in establishments employing 500 workers or more in Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., October 1984

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings (in dollars)[3]			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings (in dollars) of —																						
		Mean[3]	Median[3]	Middle range[3]	Under 5.20	5.20 and under 5.60	5.60 – 6.00	6.00 – 6.40	6.40 – 6.80	6.80 – 7.20	7.20 – 7.60	7.60 – 8.00	8.00 – 8.40	8.40 – 8.80	8.80 – 9.20	9.20 – 9.60	9.60 – 10.40	10.40 – 11.20	11.20 – 12.00	12.00 – 12.80	12.80 – 13.60	13.60 – 14.40	14.40 – 15.20	15.20 – 16.00	16.00 – 16.80	16.80 – 17.60	17.60 and over
Maintenance carpenters	439	13.23	13.87	11.11–14.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	106	38	11	9	138	113	5	-	13	-
Manufacturing	319	13.05	13.64	11.11–14.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	15	9	7	131	53	4	-	-	-
Maintenance electricians	838	14.46	14.92	13.25–15.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	1	72	15	74	52	58	290	160	4	55	41
Manufacturing	691	14.25	14.80	13.25–15.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	1	72	15	39	52	56	260	152	4	-	24
Maintenance painters	339	12.82	13.23	11.76–13.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	41	1	31	12	21	116	67	19	24	4	-	-
Manufacturing	283	12.56	13.08	11.19–13.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	41	1	31	11	20	115	34	4	23	-	-	-
Maintenance mechanics (machinery)	1,297	13.45	14.18	11.64–14.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	349	54	52	249	561	22	-	-	-
Manufacturing	1,233	13.38	14.02	11.64–14.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	349	54	52	249	497	22	-	-	-
Motor vehicle mechanics	949	13.64	14.21	11.90–14.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	4	3	45	171	13	67	59	293	89	19	78	103	-
Manufacturing	229	12.61	12.50	10.89–13.98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	97	-	19	43	43	11	-	15	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	720	13.97	14.24	12.40–15.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	4	2	45	74	13	48	16	250	78	19	63	103	-
Transportation and utilities	554	14.35	14.34	13.91–16.74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	4	2	44	[illegible]*	12	20	16	182	75	10	62	103	-
Maintenance workers (general)	1,217	10.67	10.89	10.56–10.89	-	20	-	21	1	-	5	5	82	42	56	21	31	654	107	96	5	65	3	3	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	468	10.33	10.14	8.30–12.45	-	20	-	20	-	-	-	-	80	42	36	18	27	24	71	57	5	65	-	3	-	-	-
Maintenance trades helpers	337	9.85	10.59	9.38–10.59	25	1	-	4	4	-	22	7	2	3	5	14	44	129	67	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tool and die makers	436	14.64	14.86	14.27–15.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	15	12	118	166	119	1	-	-
Manufacturing	436	14.64	14.86	14.27–15.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	15	12	118	166	119	1	-	-
Stationary engineers	509	14.59	14.62	13.80–15.42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	8	-	3	22	28	21	17	137	97	61	-	114	-
Manufacturing	355	14.86	15.07	13.71–17.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	1	20	22	10	12	73	37	58	-	114	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

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Table A-16. Hourly earnings of material movement and custodial workers in establishments employing 500 workers or more in Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., October 1984

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings (in dollars)[1]			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings (in dollars) of —																					
		Mean[2]	Median[3]	Middle range[3]	3.35 and under 3.50	3.50 – 4.00	4.00 – 4.50	4.50 – 5.00	5.00 – 5.50	5.50 – 6.00	6.00 – 6.50	6.50 – 7.00	7.00 – 7.50	7.50 – 8.00	8.00 – 8.50	8.50 – 9.00	9.00 – 9.50	9.50 – 10.00	10.00 – 10.50	10.50 – 11.00	11.00 – 11.50	11.50 – 12.00	12.00 – 12.50	12.50 – 13.00	13.00 – 14.00	14.00 – 15.00	15.00 – 16.00
Truckdrivers	4,888	12.48	13.00	11.32–14.10	-	-	9	-	3	43	68	89	30	3	130	101	88	5	52	352	400	67	68	41	1830	1398	111
Manufacturing	1,369	12.44	13.12	11.32–13.82	-	-	-	-	-	1	20	44	9	3	17	19	25	5	22	4	301	35	7	33	669	44	111
Nonmanufacturing	3,519	12.49	13.00	11.00–14.10	-	-	9	-	3	42	48	45	21	-	113	82	63	-	30	348	99	32	61	8	1161	1354	-
Truckdrivers, medium truck	417	8.90	8.00	6.50–11.38	-	-	-	-	-	42	42	66	29	-	41	17	25	1	20	26	9	33	7	6	53	-	-
Truckdrivers, tractor-trailer	2,787	12.32	13.00	11.31–13.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	83	82	60	3	23	316	370	14	58	24	1534	219	-
Manufacturing	836	12.68	13.12	11.32–13.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	3	4	277	14	5	18	500	11	-
Receivers	545	9.78	8.85	8.85–10.95	-	-	3	3	6	31	18	4	5	14	5	236	12	26	22	27	3	9	33	-	4	72	12
Shippers and receivers	348	8.95	9.15	5.45–12.46	-	-	21	21	63	21	1	2	6	10	-	-	49	-	-	13	-	42	14	85	-	-	-
Warehousemen	3,480	9.19	8.40	6.05–12.40	-	-	100	220	333	150	120	157	11	22	765	38	116	27	18	85	41	269	236	93	652	27	-
Manufacturing	542	10.64	11.69	9.08–12.28	-	-	-	-	7	11	16	16	9	21	15	28	52	22	15	16	28	50	192	-	44	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	2,938	8.92	8.40	5.56–12.48	-	-	100	220	326	139	104	141	2	1	750	10	64	5	3	69	13	219	44	93	608	27	-
Transportation and utilities	534	12.69	12.78	11.69–13.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	3	5	13	150	35	68	228	27	-
Material handling laborers	912	7.42	7.50	4.65– 9.50	-	6	202	109	42	75	9	1	9	46	12	108	58	12	46	-	4	169	-	1	3	-	-
Forklift operators	1,906	9.71	9.49	9.12– 9.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	2	121	105	1171	49	207	32	1	46	36	72	56	-	-
Manufacturing	1,488	9.61	9.49	9.12– 9.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	121	1	1171	12	-	24	1	4	36	54	56	-	-
Guards	8,631	6.09	5.15	4.15– 6.55	202	826	2002	543	1339	801	619	365	212	238	56	80	152	50	129	103	135	108	313	274	84	-	-
Manufacturing	1,315	11.09	11.92	10.29–12.56	-	-	-	-	1	14	19	47	58	24	12	36	25	44	124	103	87	68	309	274	70	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	7,316	5.19	5.00	4.00– 5.80	202	826	2002	543	1338	787	600	318	154	214	44	44	127	6	5	-	48	40	4	-	14	-	-
Guards I	7,509	5.36	5.00	4.00– 5.90	202	826	2002	543	1339	788	614	334	190	216	23	66	28	25	19	27	9	62	37	75	84	-	-
Manufacturing	475	10.16	10.65	7.49–12.56	-	-	-	-	1	7	17	39	58	21	12	33	8	20	19	27	9	22	37	75	70	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	7,034	5.04	4.90	4.00– 5.75	202	826	2002	543	1338	781	597	295	132	195	11	33	20	5	-	-	-	40	-	-	14	-	-
Guards II	1,122	10.94	11.31	9.79–12.28	-	-	-	-	-	13	5	31	22	22	33	14	124	25	110	76	126	46	276	199	-	-	-
Janitors, porters, and cleaners	7,476	7.51	7.44	5.75– 8.60	16	202	317	294	265	1501	282	100	1262	741	581	376	119	109	146	56	363	361	230	84	71	-	-
Manufacturing	1,964	9.64	9.51	8.10–11.27	-	-	7	6	71	35	31	27	26	59	420	226	70	82	66	44	321	257	195	-	21	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	5,512	6.76	6.55	5.51– 7.57	16	202	310	288	194	1466	251	73	1236	682	161	150	49	27	80	12	42	104	35	84	50	-	-
Transportation and utilities	310	11.75	11.69	11.17–12.55	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	68	-	30	80	26	51	50	-	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

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Table A-17. Average hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, powerplant, material movement and custodial workers by sex in establishments employing 500 workers or more in Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., October 1984

Sex,[1] occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean[2]) hourly earnings (in dollars)[3]
MAINTENANCE, TOOLROOM, AND POWERPLANT OCCUPATIONS - MEN		
Maintenance carpenters	437	13.24
Manufacturing	317	13.05
Maintenance electricians	833	14.46
Manufacturing	686	14.25
Maintenance painters	301	12.78
Manufacturing	245	12.47
Maintenance mechanics (machinery)	1,297	13.45
Manufacturing	1,233	13.38
Motor vehicle mechanics	941	13.63
Manufacturing	229	12.61
Nonmanufacturing	712	13.95
Transportation and utilities	553	14.35
Maintenance workers (general)	1,183	10.66
Nonmanufacturing	444	10.26
Maintenance trades helpers	315	9.79
Tool and die makers	436	14.64
Manufacturing	436	14.64
Stationary engineers	496	14.63
Manufacturing	350	14.88
MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN		
Truckdrivers	4,552	12.42
Manufacturing	1,250	12.39
Nonmanufacturing	3,302	12.43
Truckdrivers, tractor-trailer	2,595	12.27
Manufacturing	728	12.65
Warehousemen	2,861	8.83
Nonmanufacturing	2,611	8.64
Transportation and utilities	357	12.85
Material handling laborers	847	7.32
Forklift operators	1,819	9.68
Manufacturing	1,450	9.62
Guards:		
Guards I	5,761	5.53
Manufacturing	402	10.32
Nonmanufacturing	5,359	5.17
Janitors, porters, and cleaners	4,883	7.68
Manufacturing	1,338	9.84
Nonmanufacturing	3,545	6.94
Transportation and utilities	263	11.86
MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN		
Guards:		
Guards I:		
Manufacturing	64	9.26

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Table B-1. Minimum entrance salaries for inexperienced typists and clerks in Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., October 1984

Minimum weekly straight-time salary[1]	Inexperienced typists					Other inexperienced clerical workers[2]				
	All industries	Manufacturing		Nonmanufacturing		All industries	Manufacturing		Nonmanufacturing	
		All schedules	40 -hour schedules	All schedules	40 -hour schedules		All schedules	40 -hour schedules	All schedules	40 -hour schedules
Establishments studied	239	67	(*)	172	(*)	239	67	(*)	172	(*)
Establishments having a specified minimum	37	16	13	21	18	96	33	31	63	51
$130 and under $135	1	-	-	1	1	4	1	1	3	3
$135 and under $140	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
$140 and under $145	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	2
$145 and under $150	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
$150 and under $155	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	2	-
$155 and under $160	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
$160 and under $165	1	1	1	-	-	3	2	2	1	1
$165 and under $170	1	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	2	1
$170 and under $175	2	1	1	1	1	5	2	2	3	3
$175 and under $180	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
$180 and under $185	1	-	-	1	1	8	1	1	7	7
$185 and under $190	2	-	-	2	2	3	2	2	1	1
$190 and under $195	1	1	1	-	-	6	2	2	4	3
$195 and under $200	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	1
$200 and under $210	8	2	1	6	4	16	7	7	9	7
$210 and under $220	3	1	1	2	1	6	3	3	3	2
$220 and under $230	3	2	2	1	1	8	3	3	5	5
$230 and under $240	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	1	5	3
$240 and under $250	4	2	2	2	2	5	2	2	3	2
$250 and under $260	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
$260 and under $270	2	2	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	-
$270 and under $280	4	3	3	1	1	5	3	3	2	2
$280 and under $290	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
$290 and under $300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
$300 and under $310	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	1
$310 and under $320	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
$320 and under $330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
$330 and under $340	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	-
$340 and under $350	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
$350 and under $360	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
$360 and over	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	3
Establishments having no specified minimum	22	9	(*)	13	(*)	65	19	(*)	46	(*)
Establishments which did not employ workers in this category	177	41	(*)	136	(*)	74	14	(*)	60	(*)
Establishments for which data were not available	3	1	(*)	2	(*)	4	1	(*)	3	(*)

See footnotes at end of tables.

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Table B-2. Late-shift pay provisions for full-time manufacturing production and related workers in Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., October 1984

(All full-time manufacturing production and related workers = 100 percent)

Item	Workers in establishments with late-shift provisions[1a]		Workers on late shifts	
	Second shift	Third shift	Second shift	Third shift
Total workers (in percent)	82.1	72.7	15.3	7.3
With no pay differential for late-shift work	1.5	-	(1b)	-
With pay differential for late-shift work	80.6	72.7	15.3	7.3
Uniform cents-per-hour differential	66.4	40.0	12.4	5.6
Uniform percentage differential	7.4	4.3	1.3	-
Other differential	6.8	28.4	1.6	1.7
By type and amount of pay differential:				
Uniform cents-per-hour:				
10 cents	6.3	1.5	1.4	-
13 and under 14 cents	1.1	-	.6	-
14 cents	3.0	-	.8	-
15 cents	5.3	4.3	1.8	.4
17 cents	2.0	-	.2	-
18 cents	.3	-	-	-
19 cents	-	3.0	-	.9
20 cents	19.8	7.5	3.4	1.8
23 cents	-	.3	-	-
24 cents	2.5	5.6	1.0	.9
25 cents	8.1	-	.6	-
27 cents	-	1.3	-	.3
28 cents	-	5.4	-	-
30 cents	6.2	4.2	1.1	.8
32 cents	2.4	-	.6	-
35 cents	1.4	-	.1	-
40 cents	3.5	2.1	.4	-
47 cents	-	2.4	-	.5
50 cents	4.5	.1	.4	-
75 cents	-	2.4	-	-
Uniform percentage:				
5 percent	1.7	-	.6	-
6 percent	.6	-	.2	-
8 percent	3.8	-	.3	-
10 percent	1.3	4.3	.2	-
Other differential:				
Full day's pay for reduced hours	5.8	6.0	1.4	.9
8 hours' pay for reduced hours plus cents	-	20.2	-	.6
7.5 hours plus 13 or 40 cents	-	1.3	-	.2
6.5 hours plus 8,12,13,14 or 25 cents	-	18.9	-	.4
Full day's pay for fewer hours plus percent	.5	.5	(1b)	(1b)
Other	.4	1.7	.2	.2
Average pay differential (in cents or percent):				
Uniform cents-per-hour differential	23.7	28.0	21.4	24.2
Uniform percentage differential	7.5	10.0	6.6	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

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Table B-3. Scheduled weekly hours and days of full-time first-shift workers in Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., October 1984

Item	Production and related workers				Office workers			
	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Transportation and utilities	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Transportation and utilities
All full-time day-shift workers (in percent)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Scheduled to work:								
25 hours—5 days	3	–	5	–	–	–	–	–
28 hours—4 days	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
30 hours—5 days	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
32 hours—5 days	(13)	–	(13)	(13)	–	–	–	–
35 hours—5 days	5	5	5	(13)	3	1	4	6
36 hours—5 days	–	–	–	–	2	–	3	–
37.5 hours—5 days	5	3	7	–	11	12	11	–
38.75 hours—5 days	–	–	–	–	6	2	8	–
40 hours	81	89	75	99	77	85	73	94
4 days	2	3	2	–	(13)	1	(13)	–
5 days	79	86	74	99	77	85	73	94
42.5 hours—5 days	(13)	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
48 hours—6 days	(13)	(13)	–	–	–	–	–	–
50 hours—6 days	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
54 hours—6 days	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Average weekly schedule (in hours)	39.1	40.0	38.4	40.0	39.4	39.6	39.3	39.7

See footnotes at end of tables.

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Table B-4. Annual paid holidays for full-time workers in Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., October 1984

Item	Production and related workers				Office workers			
	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Transportation and utilities	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Transportation and utilities
All full-time workers (in percent)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
In establishments not providing paid holidays	8	-	13	-	(1)	-	(1)	-
In establishments providing paid holidays	92	100	87	100	99	100	99	100
Number of holidays:								
1 or more half days	3	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
3 holidays	(1)	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	-
4 holidays	(1)	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	-
5 holidays	1	-	1	-	(1)	-	(1)	-
6 holidays	12	5	17	5	5	4	5	1
Plus 2 half days	1	-	1	-	(1)	-	1	-
7 holidays	4	3	5	3	8	8	8	1
Plus 1 or more half days	1	1	(1)	-	1	(1)	1	-
8 holidays	8	3	12	7	10	3	13	8
Plus 1 or more half days	1	-	1	-	3	-	5	-
9 holidays	15	17	14	2	15	7	18	1
Plus 1 or more half days	2	(1)	3	-	8	4	9	(1)
10 holidays	16	22	12	56	17	15	17	46
Plus 1 or more half days	1	(1)	1	-	2	7	(1)	-
11 holidays	10	15	7	12	15	18	14	16
Plus 1 half day	3	-	5	-	2	1	2	-
12 holidays	8	14	3	15	8	14	6	25
Plus 1 half day	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
13 holidays	5	11	-	-	5	16	1	5
14 holidays	2	6	-	-	2	3	1	-
15 holidays	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	(1)	-
Total paid holiday time[1]:								
2 days or more	92	100	86	100	99	100	99	100
4 days or more	90	100	82	100	99	100	99	100
6 days or more	89	100	80	100	99	100	99	100
7 days or more	77	95	63	95	95	96	95	99
7.5 days or more	72	92	57	92	87	89	86	98
8 days or more	71	91	57	92	87	88	86	98
8.5 days or more	63	87	45	85	77	86	73	92
9 days or more	63	87	45	85	76	86	72	92
9.5 days or more	47	70	30	84	59	78	50	92
10 days or more	45	70	27	84	52	78	41	92
10.5 days or more	29	48	15	27	34	59	24	45
11 days or more	28	47	15	27	34	59	23	45
11.5 days or more	16	32	8	15	17	34	9	30
12 days or more	15	32	3	15	15	33	7	30
12.5 days or more	8	18	-	-	7	19	2	5
13 days or more	7	17	-	-	7	19	2	5
14 days or more	2	6	-	-	2	3	1	-
Average number of paid holidays where provided (in days)	9.2	10.5	8.2	10.0	9.7	10.6	9.3	10.6

See footnotes at end of tables.

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Table B-5. Paid vacation provisions for full-time workers in Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., October 1984

Item	Production and related workers				Office workers			
	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Transportation and utilities	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Transportation and utilities
All full-time workers (in percent)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
In establishments not providing paid vacations	1	(1)	2	-	-	-	-	-
In establishments providing paid vacations	99	99	98	100	100	100	100	100
Length-of-time payment	98	99	96	93	99	100	99	98
Percentage payment	1	(1)	2	7	(1)	-	(1)	2
By vacation pay provisions for:								
6 months of service:								
Under 1 week	(1)	-	(1)	-	(1)	-	(1)	-
1 week	17	21	14	42	47	46	47	50
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	1	3	(1)	-	2	2	2	4
2 weeks	3	-	5	20	6	-	9	21
3 weeks	(1)	1	-	-	(1)	1	-	-
1 year of service:								
Under 1 week	1	1	-	-	(1)	(1)	-	-
1 week	59	52	64	23	19	17	20	11
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
2 weeks	36	42	32	76	80	82	79	89
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	(1)	-	(1)	1	1	-	1	-
3 weeks	1	3	-	-	(1)	1	(1)	-
2 years of service:								
Under 1 week	1	1	-	-	(1)	(1)	-	-
1 week	8	8	8	5	1	2	1	1
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	3	4	2	-	(1)	-	(1)	-
2 weeks	82	77	86	94	93	90	95	99
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	3	5	1	1	4	6	3	-
3 weeks	2	3	1	-	2	1	2	-
3 years of service:								
Under 1 week	1	1	-	-	(1)	(1)	-	-
1 week	3	(1)	4	-	(1)	(1)	(1)	-
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	1	2	(1)	-	(1)	-	(1)	-
2 weeks	84	83	85	99	92	90	93	100
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	5	7	4	1	4	6	3	-
3 weeks	5	5	5	-	3	4	3	-
4 weeks	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
4 years of service:								
Under 1 week	1	1	-	-	(1)	(1)	-	-
1 week	2	(1)	3	-	(1)	(1)	(1)	-
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	(1)	-	(1)	-	(1)	-	(1)	-
2 weeks	84	83	86	97	91	89	92	88
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	5	7	4	3	5	6	5	12
3 weeks	4	6	3	-	3	5	3	-
4 weeks	2	2	2	-	1	-	1	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

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Table B-5. Paid vacation provisions for full-time workers in Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., October 1984 —Continued

Item	Production and related workers				Office workers			
	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Transportation and utilities	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Transportation and utilities
5 years of service:								
1 week	2	1	3	-	(13)	(13)	(13)	-
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	(13)	-	(13)	-	(13)	-	(13)	-
2 weeks	54	56	53	64	48	52	46	61
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	5	8	4	2	5	6	4	12
3 weeks	34	31	37	33	45	40	47	27
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	(13)	-	(13)	1	(13)	(13)	-	-
4 weeks	2	4	(13)	-	2	2	2	-
5 weeks	1	-	2	-	(13)	-	(13)	-
8 years of service:								
1 week	1	-	3	-	(13)	-	(13)	-
2 weeks	33	36	30	11	24	35	19	8
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	4	5	3	-	3	5	2	-
3 weeks	54	50	57	89	68	55	73	92
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	2	4	1	1	3	3	3	-
4 weeks	2	3	1	-	2	1	2	-
5 weeks	2	1	2	-	(13)	(13)	(13)	-
10 years of service:								
1 week	1	-	3	-	(13)	-	(13)	-
2 weeks	12	4	17	-	4	1	5	-
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
3 weeks	68	78	60	68	79	89	75	90
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	3	6	2	-	3	2	3	-
4 weeks	12	11	13	32	14	8	17	10
Over 4 and under 5 weeks	-	-	-	-	(13)	-	(13)	-
5 weeks	1	-	2	-	(13)	-	(13)	-
6 weeks	1	1	-	-	(13)	(13)	-	-
12 years of service:								
1 week	1	-	3	-	(13)	-	(13)	-
2 weeks	11	4	17	-	4	1	5	-
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
3 weeks	63	74	55	60	75	82	72	78
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	3	5	2	5	4	6	3	8
4 weeks	16	13	19	35	16	10	19	13
Over 4 and under 5 weeks	1	3	-	-	1	2	(13)	-
5 weeks	1	-	2	-	(13)	-	(13)	-
6 weeks	1	1	-	-	(13)	(13)	-	-
15 years of service:								
1 week	1	-	3	-	(13)	-	(13)	-
2 weeks	11	4	16	-	3	1	4	-
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
3 weeks	37	51	26	12	40	52	35	21
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	3	5	2	5	4	5	4	8
4 weeks	41	32	47	83	48	40	51	64
Over 4 and under 5 weeks	1	3	-	-	1	2	1	-
5 weeks	3	3	3	-	4	(13)	5	6
7 weeks	1	1	-	-	(13)	(13)	-	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

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Table B-5. Paid vacation provisions for full-time workers in Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., October 1984 —Continued

Item	Production and related workers				Office workers			
	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Transportation and utilities	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Transportation and utilities
20 years of service:								
1 week	1	-	3	-	(12)	-	(12)	-
2 weeks	11	4	16	-	3	1	4	-
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
3 weeks	20	26	15	4	17	16	17	5
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	1	-	1	-	2	-	3	-
4 weeks	44	49	40	59	65	72	62	69
Over 4 and under 5 weeks	(12)	1	(12)	1	1	(12)	1	5
5 weeks	21	19	22	35	10	10	9	20
6 weeks	-	-	-	-	3	-	4	-
8 weeks	1	1	-	-	(12)	(12)	-	-
25 years of service:								
1 week	1	-	3	-	(12)	-	(12)	-
2 weeks	11	4	16	-	3	1	4	-
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
3 weeks	20	26	15	4	17	16	17	5
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	(12)	-	(12)	-	2	-	3	-
4 weeks	30	30	30	10	50	51	50	13
Over 4 and under 5 weeks	1	2	1	1	2	4	1	-
5 weeks	30	31	28	62	21	25	20	70
6 weeks	5	5	4	24	5	3	6	12
8 weeks	1	1	-	-	(12)	(12)	-	-
30 years of service:								
1 week	1	-	3	-	(12)	-	(12)	-
2 weeks	11	4	16	-	3	1	4	-
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
3 weeks	19	26	15	4	17	16	17	5
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	(12)	-	(12)	-	2	-	3	-
4 weeks	30	30	29	8	46	45	46	2
Over 4 and under 5 weeks	1	1	1	1	1	(12)	1	-
5 weeks	35	28	24	64	26	34	23	81
6 weeks	8	11	6	6	5	4	6	8
7 weeks	2	-	3	17	(12)	-	1	4
8 weeks	1	1	-	-	(12)	(12)	-	-
Maximum vacation available:								
1 week	1	-	3	-	(12)	-	(12)	-
2 weeks	11	4	16	-	3	1	4	-
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
3 weeks	19	26	15	4	17	16	17	5
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	(12)	-	(12)	-	2	-	3	-
4 weeks	30	30	29	8	46	45	46	2
Over 4 and under 5 weeks	1	1	1	1	1	(12)	1	-
5 weeks	24	27	22	53	24	30	21	69
6 weeks	10	12	8	17	8	7	8	20
7 weeks	2	-	3	17	(12)	-	1	4
8 weeks	1	1	-	-	(12)	(12)	-	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

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Table B-6. Health, insurance, and retirement plans offered to full-time workers in Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., October 1984

Item	Production and related workers				Office workers			
	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Transportation and utilities	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Transportation and utilities
All full-time workers (in percent)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
In establishments offering at least one of the benefits shown below[16]	99	100	97	100	99	100	99	100
Life insurance	89	96	84	98	96	99	94	93
Noncontributory plans	77	90	68	96	83	87	82	93
Accidental death and dismemberment insurance	70	86	58	70	80	89	76	62
Noncontributory plans	60	77	48	70	68	75	65	61
Sickness and accident insurance or sick leave or both	67	73	62	98	93	95	92	98
Sickness and accident insurance	21	20	22	48	27	22	29	48
Noncontributory plans	19	19	20	48	23	21	24	47
Sick leave (full pay and no waiting period)	47	53	43	77	85	91	82	78
Sick leave (partial pay or waiting period)	16	16	17	21	7	4	8	15
Long-term disability insurance	21	21	21	39	54	50	56	51
Noncontributory plans	15	12	17	34	37	29	40	46
Hospitalization insurance	93	98	90	96	99	99	99	99
Noncontributory plans	75	85	68	94	63	62	63	94
Surgical insurance	93	98	89	96	99	99	99	99
Noncontributory plans	74	85	67	94	63	62	63	94
Medical insurance	93	98	89	96	99	99	99	99
Noncontributory plans	74	85	67	94	63	62	63	94
Major medical insurance	92	96	89	95	99	99	99	99
Noncontributory plans	74	83	67	94	63	62	63	94
Dental insurance	79	86	73	97	80	86	77	87
Noncontributory plans	62	77	52	90	56	69	51	85
Health maintenance organization	64	70	59	89	70	78	66	77
Noncontributory plans	44	47	42	76	35	46	31	54
Retirement plans[18]	76	77	76	90	90	88	90	96
Noncontributory plans	69	68	69	90	80	68	86	96
Pension	69	67	71	90	83	81	83	96
Noncontributory plans	64	62	65	90	75	65	79	95
Lump sum	6	7	6	1	9	4	12	2
Noncontributory plans	6	7	6	1	9	4	11	1
Other[17]	2	5	1	–	3	5	2	–
Noncontributory plans	(19)	1	(19)	–	1	2	1	–

See footnotes at end of tables.

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Table B-7. Health plan participation by full-time workers in Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., October 1984

Item	Production and related workers				Office workers			
	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Transportation and utilities	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Transportation and utilities
All full-time workers (in percent)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Participating in:								
Hospitalization insurance	67	74	61	61	75	76	75	75
Noncontributory plans	55	65	48	59	49	46	51	71
Surgical insurance	67	74	63	68	75	76	75	75
Noncontributory plans	56	65	49	66	49	46	51	71
Medical insurance	67	74	63	68	75	76	75	75
Noncontributory plans	56	65	49	66	49	46	51	71
Major medical insurance	67	73	63	68	75	76	75	75
Noncontributory plans	56	64	49	66	49	46	51	71
Dental insurance	73	84	65	95	77	86	73	86
Noncontributory plans	62	75	52	90	55	68	50	85
Health maintenance organization	24	25	22	28	22	23	22	24
Noncontributory plans	18	17	18	27	12	13	12	21

See footnotes at end of tables

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Table B-8. Other selected benefits for full-time workers in Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., October 1984

Item	Production and related workers				Office workers			
	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Transportation and utilities	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Transportation and utilities
All full-time workers (in percent)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
In establishments providing:								
Severance pay	21	15	25	37	50	38	56	38
Supplemental unemployment benefits	1	2	(1)	-	(1)	-	(1)	1
Cost-of-living adjustments	13	19	9	15	5	11	3	13
Based on BLS Consumer Price Index	12	18	7	10	5	9	3	13
Other basis than BLS Consumer Price Index	1	(1)	2	5	1	2	-	-
Paid leave:								
Jury duty	54	55	54	94	76	72	77	86
Funeral	66	69	63	77	83	77	86	83
Military	39	41	38	61	64	71	61	79
Personal leave[1]	8	2	13	64	22	21	22	53
1 day	1	1	2	9	4	1	6	(1)
2 days	3	1	5	22	7	4	8	17
3 days	1	-	1	6	1	-	1	1
4 days	3	-	5	24	3	-	4	26
5 days	(1)	-	1	3	7	16	2	7
Average amount of paid personal leave in establishments providing uniform and specified benefits (in days)	2.7	1.5	2.8	2.8	3.0	4.3	2.5	3.1

See footnotes at end of tables.

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Footnotes

Some of these standard footnotes may not apply to this bulletin.

[1] Standard hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries (exclusive of pay for overtime at regular and/or premium rates), and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.

[2] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. Also excluded are performance bonuses and lump-sum payments of the type negotiated in the auto and aerospace industries, as well as profit-sharing payments, attendance bonuses, Christmas or year-end bonuses, and other nonproduction bonuses. Cost-of-living allowances and incentive payments, however, are included.

[3] The mean is computed for each job by totaling the earnings of all workers and dividing by the number of workers. The median designates position—one-half of the workers receive the same as or more and one-half receive the same as or less than the rate shown. The middle range is defined by two rates of pay; one-fourth of the workers earn the same as or less than the lower of these rates and one-fourth earn the same as or more than the higher rate.

[4] Earnings data relate only to workers whose sex identification was provided by the establishment.

[5] Estimates for periods ending prior to 1976 relate to men only for skilled maintenance and unskilled plant workers. All other estimates relate to men and women.

[6] Data do not meet publication criteria or data not available.

[7] Formally established minimum regular straight-time hiring salaries that are paid for standard workweeks. Data are presented for all standard workweeks combined, and for the most common standard workweeks reported.

[8] Excludes workers in subclerical jobs such as messenger.

[9] Work schedules collected only for establishments reporting a formal minimum.

[10] Includes all production and related workers in establishments currently operating late shifts, and establishments whose formal provisions cover late shifts, even though the establishments were not currently operating late shifts.

[11] Less than 0.05 percent.

[12] Less than 0.5 percent.

[13] Full and half days are combined. For example, the proportion of workers receiving 10 or more days includes those receiving *at least* 10 full days, or 9 full days and 2 half days, or 8 full days and 4 half days, and so on.

[14] Includes payments other than "length of time," such as percentage of annual earnings or flat-sum payments, converted to an equivalent time basis; for example, 2 percent of annual earnings was considered as 1 week's pay. Periods of service are chosen arbitrarily and do not necessarily reflect individual provisions for progression; for example, changes in proportions at 20 years include changes between 15 and 20 years. Estimates are cumulative. Thus, the proportion eligible for at least 3 weeks' pay for 20 years includes those eligible for at least 3 weeks' pay after fewer years of service.

[15] Estimates listed after type of benefit are for all plans for which at least a part of the cost is borne by the employer. "Noncontributory plans" include only those financed entirely by the employer. Excluded are legally required plans, such as workers' disability compensation, social security, and railroad retirement.

[16] Establishments providing more than one type of retirement plan (e.g., an annuity and a lump sum payment) may cause the sums of the separate plans to be greater than the total for all retirement plans.

[17] "Other" retirement plans provide for a fixed number of payments (more than one) after which payments are discontinued.

[18] Plans intended for use as paid holidays, vacations, or sick leave are not reported as paid personal leave, but are reported as holidays, vacations, or sick leave in accordance with the intent of the provision.

[19] Variable plans include those that provide differing amounts of leave based on length of service; unspecified plans are formal plans with no specified limit.

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[3] The mean is computed for each job by totaling the earnings of all workers and dividing by the number of workers. The median designates position—one-half of the workers receive the same as or more and one-half receive the same as or less than the rate shown. The middle range is defined by two rates of pay; one-fourth of the workers earn the same as or less than the lower of these rates and one-fourth earn the same as or more than the higher rate.

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[7] Formally established minimum regular straight-time hiring salaries that are paid for standard workweeks. Data are presented for all standard workweeks combined, and for the most common standard workweeks reported.

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[16] Establishments providing more than one type of retirement plan (e.g., an annuity and a lump sum payment) may cause the sums of the separate plans to be greater than the total for all retirement plans.

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average even though most establishments in an area increase wages during the year. Changes in earnings of occupational groups, shown in table A-7, are better indicators of wage trends than are earnings changes for individual jobs within the groups.

Average earnings reflect composite, areawide estimates. Industries and establishments differ in pay level and job staffing, and thus contribute differently to the estimates for each job. Pay averages may fail to reflect accurately the wage differential among jobs in individual establishments.

Average pay levels for men and women in selected occupations should not be assumed to reflect differences in pay of the sexes within individual establishments. Factors which may contribute to differences include progression within established rate ranges (only the rates paid incumbents are collected) and performance of specific duties within the general survey job descriptions. Job descriptions used to classify employees in these surveys usually are more generalized than those used in individual establishments and allow for minor differences among establishments in specific duties performed.

Occupational employment estimates represent the total in all establishments within the scope of the study and not the number actually surveyed. Because occupational structures among establishments differ, estimates of occupational employment obtained from the sample of establishments studied serve only to indicate the relative importance of the jobs studied. These differences in occupational structure do not affect materially the accuracy of the earnings data.

Wage trends for selected occupational groups

Indexes in table A-7 measure wages at a given time, expressed as a percent of wages during the base period. Subtracting 100 from the index yields the percent change in wages from the base period to the date of the index. The percent increases in table A-7 relate to wage changes between the indicated dates. Annual rates of increase, where shown, reflect the amount of increase for 12 months when the time span between surveys was other than 12 months. These computations are based on the assumption that wages increased at a constant rate between surveys.

The indexes and percent increases are based on changes in average hourly earnings of men and women in establishments reporting the trend jobs in both the current and previous year (matched establishments). The data are adjusted to remove the effect on average earnings of employment shifts among establishments and turnover of establishments included in survey samples. The percent increases, however, are still affected by factors other than wage increases. Turnover may affect an establishment average for an occupation when workers are paid under plans providing a range of wage rates for individual jobs. In periods of increased hiring, for example, new employees may enter at the bottom of the range, depressing the average without a change in wage rates.

Occupations used to compute wage trends are:

Office clerical

Secretaries
Stenographers, I and II
Typists, I and II
File clerks, I, II, and III
Messengers
Switchboard operators
Order clerks, I and II
Accounting clerks, I, II, III, and IV
Payroll clerks
Key entry operators, I and II

Electronic data processing

Computer systems analysts, I, II, and III
Computer programmers, I, II, and III
Computer operators, I, II, and III

Industrial nurses

Registered industrial nurses

Skilled maintenance

Carpenters
Electricians
Painters
Machinists
Mechanics (machinery)
Pipefitters
Motor vehicle mechanics
Tool and die makers

Unskilled plant

Janitors, porters, and cleaners
Material handling laborers

Percent changes for individual areas in the program are computed as follows:

1. Average earnings are computed for each occupation for the 2 years being compared. The averages are derived from earnings in those establishments which are in the survey both years; it is assumed that employment remains unchanged.

2. Each occupation is assigned a weight based on its proportionate employment in the occupational group.

3. These weights are used to compute group averages. Each occupation's average earnings (computed in step 1) are multiplied by its weight. The products are totaled to obtain a group average.

4. The ratio of group averages for 2 consecutive years is computed by dividing the average for the current year by the average for the earlier year. The result—expressed as a percent—less 100 is the percent change.

The index is computed by adding 100 to the most recent percent increase, multiplying the total by the previous year's index number, and dividing the product by 100 to obtain the current index value.

Pay relationships in establishments

Tables A-8 through A-11 compare average pay of occupations in individual establishments. These comparisons, expressed as pay relatives (pay for one of the occupations equals 100), yield different results than comparisons of overall survey averages, such as those shown in tables A-1 through A-6. The latter reflect differences in contributions to the survey averages by establishments with disparate pay levels; the pay relative comparisons are not affected by such differences. The following procedures are used to compute relatives in tables A-8 through A-11:

1. Establishments employing workers in both of the paired occupations were identified.

2. Pay levels (averages) for the two occupations were weighted by the combined employment of both jobs to reflect each establishment's contribution to the totals used in this comparison.

3. The weighted pay levels of the two jobs were summed separately; each total was divided by the other and the quotients multiplied by 100 to produce the two pay relatives shown for each job pairing.

Establishment practices and employee benefits

The incidence of selected establishment practices and employee benefits is studied for full-time production and related workers and office workers. Production and related workers (referred to hereafter as production workers) include working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers (including group leaders and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e.g., powerplant), and recordkeeping and other services closely associated with the above production operations. (Cafeteria and route workers are excluded in manufacturing industries but included in nonmanufacturing industries.) In finance and insurance, no workers are considered to be production workers. Office workers include working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers (including lead workers and trainees) performing clerical or related office functions in such departments as accounting, advertising, purchasing, collection, credit, finance, legal, payroll, personnel, sales, industrial relations, public relations, executive, drafting or transportation. Administrative, executive, professional, and part-time employees as well as construction workers utilized as a separate work force are excluded from both the production and office worker categories.

Minimum entrance salaries (table B-1). Minimum entrance salaries for office workers relate only to the establishments visited. Because of the optimum sampling techniques used and the probability that large establishments are more likely than small establishments to have formal entrance rates above the subclerical level, the table is more representative of policies in medium and large establishments.

Shift differentials–manufacturing (table B-2). Data were collected on policies of manufacturing establishments regarding pay differentials for production workers on late shifts. Establishments considered as having policies are those which (1) have provisions in writing covering the operation of late shifts, or (2) have operated late shifts at any time during the 12 months preceding a survey. When establishments have several differentials which vary by job, the differential applying to the majority of the production workers is recorded. When establishments have differentials which apply only to certain hours of work, the differential applying to the most common schedule is recorded.

For purposes of this study, a late shift is either a second (evening) shift which ends at or near midnight or a third (night) shift which starts at or near midnight.

Differentials for second and third shifts are summarized separately for (1) establishment policies (an establishment's differentials are weighted by all production workers in the establishment at the time of the survey) and (2) effective practices (an establishment's differentials are weighted by production workers employed on the specified shift at the time of the survey).

Scheduled weekly hours; paid holidays; paid vacations; health, insurance, and retirement plans; and other selected benefits. Provisions which apply to a majority of the production or office workers in an establishment are considered to apply to all production or office workers in the establishment; a practice or provision is considered nonexistent when it applies to less than a majority. Holidays, vacations, health and insurance plans, and "other selected benefits" (table B-8) are considered applicable to employees currently eligible for the benefits. Retirement plans are considered applicable to employees currently eligible for participation and also to those who will eventually become eligible.

Scheduled weekly hours and days (table B-3). Scheduled weekly hours and days refer to the number of hours and days per week which full-time first (day) shift workers are expected to work, whether paid for at straight- time or overtime rates.

Paid holidays (table B-4). Holidays are included if workers who are not required to work are paid for the time off and those required to work receive premium pay or compensatory time off. They are included only if they are granted annually on a formal basis (provided for in written form or established by custom). Holidays are included even though in a particular year they fall on a nonworkday and employees are not granted another day off. Paid personal holiday plans, typically found in the automobile and related industries, are included as paid holidays.

Data are tabulated to show the percent of workers who (1) are granted specific numbers of whole and half holidays and (2) are granted specified amounts of total holiday time (whole and half holidays are aggregated).

Paid vacations (table B-5). Establishments report their method of calculating vacation pay (time basis, percent of annual earnings, flat-sum payment, etc.) and the amount of vacation pay granted. Only basic formal plans are reported. Vacation bonuses, vacation-savings plans, and "extended" or "sabbatical" benefits beyond basic plans are excluded.

For tabulating vacation pay granted, all provisions are expressed on a time basis. Vacation pay calculated on other than a time basis is converted to its equivalent time period. Two percent of annual earnings, for example, is tabulated as 1 week's vacation pay.

Also, provisions after each specified length of service are related to all production or office workers in an establishment regardless of length of service. Vacation plans commonly provide for a larger amount of vacation pay as service lengthens. Counts of production or office workers by length of service were not obtained. The tabulations of vacation pay granted present, therefore, statistical measures of these provisions rather than proportions of workers actually receiving specific benefits.

Health, insurance, and retirement plans (table B-6). Health, insurance, and retirement plans include plans for which the employer pays either all or part of the cost. The benefits may be underwritten by an insurance company, paid directly by an employer or union, or provided by a health maintenance organization. Provisions for health maintenance organizations (HMO's) are treated separately from insurance provisions.

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Workers provided the option of an insurance plan or an HMO are reported under both types of plans. A plan is included even though a majority of the employees in an establishment do not choose to participate in it because they are required to bear part of its cost (provided the choice to participate is available to a majority). Legally required plans such as social security, railroad retirement, workers' disability compensation, and temporary disability insurance[2] are excluded.

Life insurance includes formal plans providing indemnity (usually through an insurance policy) in case of death of the covered worker.

Accidental death and dismemberment insurance is limited to plans which provide benefit payments in case of death or loss of limb or sight as a direct result of an accident.

Sickness and accident insurance includes only those plans which provide that predetermined cash payments be made directly to employees who lose time from work because of illness or injury, e.g., $50 a week for up to 26 weeks of disability.

Sick leave plans are limited to formal plans[3] which provide for continuing an employee's pay during absence from work because of illness. Data collected distinguish between (1) plans which provide full pay with no waiting period, and (2) plans which either provide partial pay or require a waiting period.

Long-term disability insurance plans provide payments to totally disabled employees upon the expiration of their paid sick leave and/or sickness and accident insurance, or after a predetermined period of disability (typically 6 months). Payments are made until the end of the disability, a maximum age, or eligibility for retirement benefits. Full or partial payments are almost always reduced by social security, workers' disability compensation, and private pension benefits payable to the disabled employee.

Hospitalization, surgical, and medical insurance plans reported in these surveys provide full or partial payment for basic services rendered. Hospitalization insurance covers hospital room and board and may cover other hospital expenses. Surgical insurance covers surgeons' fees. Medical insurance covers doctors' fees for home, office, or hospital calls. Plans restricted to post-operative medical care or a doctor's care for minor ailments at a worker's place of employment are not considered to be medical insurance.

Major medical insurance coverage applies to services which go beyond the basic services covered under hospitalization, surgical, and medical insurance. Major medical insurance typically (1) requires that a "deductible" (e.g., $100) be met before benefits begin, (2) has a coinsurance feature that requires the insured to pay a portion (e.g., 20 percent) of certain expenses, and (3) has a specified dollar maximum of benefits (e.g., $10,000 a year).

Dental insurance plans provide normal dental service benefits, usually for fillings, extractions, and X-rays. Plans which provide benefits only for oral surgery or repairing accident damage are not reported.

An HMO provides comprehensive health care services to a specified group for fixed periodic payments rather than indemnification or reimbursement for medical, surgical, and hospital expenses.

Retirement pension plans provide for regular payments to the retiree for life. Included are deferred profit-sharing plans which provide the option of purchasing a lifetime annuity. In this area, information on lump sum and "other" retirement plans was collected for the first time. Lump sum plans are defined as those providing for a single payment at retirement; "other" plans include those providing for a fixed number of payments (more than one) after which payments are discontinued.

Health plan participation (table B-7). Estimates are presented on the percent of production and office workers participating in selected health insurance and HMO plans. When an establishment was unable to supply the number of plan participants, approximations (imputations) were made, where possible, by using information from other establishments offering a similar plan. Imputations were never made for more than one-third of the production or clerical workers in an industry group (all industries, manufacturing, nonmanufacturing, and transportation and utilities); when imputations were made, they were usually for considerably less than one-third of the workers. Participation rates were estimated and published if participant numbers (including imputations) were available for 90 percent or more of the production or office workers in an industry group; consequently, a published estimate may not relate to a group total.

Other selected benefits (table B-8). Information on the incidence of severance pay, supplemental unemployment benefits, cost-of-living adjustments, jury-duty leave, funeral leave, military leave, and personal leave was collected for the first time in this area.

Severance pay plans provide one or a limited number of payments to employees permanently separated through no fault of their own for such reasons as technological change or closing or scaling down of a plant or department. Excluded are retirement, profit-sharing, or savings plans, or plans limited to workers separated without prior notice.

Supplemental unemployment benefits (SUB) relate to formal plans designed to supplement benefits paid under State unemployment insurance systems.

Cost-of-living adjustments relate to formal plans by which wage rates are adjusted periodically in keeping with changes in the BLS Consumer Price Index or some other measure.

Paid funeral and jury-duty leave[4] data relate to formal plans that provide at least partial payment for time lost as a result of attending funerals of specified family members, or serving as a juror.

Military leave relates to formal plans providing excused absence from work with full or partial pay while on annual training duty. Plans that provide paid leave only for *temporary emergency* duty are excluded.

Paid personal leave plans are designed to allow workers to be absent from work for a variety of personal reasons. Plans intended for use as (or extension of) paid holidays, vacations, or sick leave are not reported as paid personal leave, but are reported as holidays, vacations, or sick leave in accordance with the intent of the provision.

[1] Includes 70 areas surveyed under the Bureau's regular program plus Poughkeepsie-Kingston-Newburgh, N.Y., which is surveyed under contract. In addition, the Bureau conducts more limited area studies in approximately 92 areas at the request of the Employment Standards Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor.

[3] Temporary disability insurance which provides benefits to covered workers disabled by injury or illness which is not work-connected is mandatory under State laws in California, New Jersey, New York, and Rhode Island. Establishment plans which meet only the legal requirements are excluded from these data, but those under which (1) employers contribute more than is legally required or (2) benefits exceed those specified in the State law are included. In Rhode Island, benefits are paid out of a State fund to which only employees contribute. In each of the other three States, benefits are paid either from a State fund or through a private plan.

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State fund financing: In California, only employees contribute to the State fund; in New Jersey, employees and employers contribute; in New York, employees contribute up to a specified maximum and employers pay the difference between the employees' share and the total contribution required.

Private plan financing: In California and New Jersey, employees cannot be required to contribute more than they would if they were covered by the State fund; in New York, employees can agree to contribute more if the State rules that the additional contribution is commensurate with the benefit provided.

Federal legislation (Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act) provides temporary disability insurance benefits to railroad workers for illness or injury, whether work-connected or not. The legislation requires that employers bear the entire cost of the insurance.

[3] An establishment is considered as having a formal plan if it specifies at least the minimum number of days of sick leave available to each employee. Such a plan need not be written, but informal sick leave allowances determined on an individual basis are excluded.

[4] In Alabama and Tennessee, where paid jury-duty leave is required by law, plans are included only if the employer provides the employees with benefits exceeding legal requirements.

Appendix table 1. Establishments and workers within scope of survey and number studied in Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif.,[1] October 1984

Industry division[2]	Minimum employment in establishments in scope of survey	Number of establishments		Workers in establishments				
		Within scope of survey[3]	Studied	Within scope of survey				Studied[4]
				Total[5]		Full-time production and related workers	Full-time office workers	
				Number	Percent			
All establishments								
All divisions	-	4,335	247	1,447,130	100	576,874	285,616	431,449
Manufacturing	100	1,288	68	528,910	37	241,126	86,812	201,434
Nonmanufacturing	-	3,047	179	918,220	63	335,748	198,804	230,015
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities[6]	100	182	31	132,433	9	56,845	30,850	87,701
Wholesale trade	100	807	31	98,468	7	(*)	(*)	9,679
Retail trade	100	479	23	265,621	18	(*)	(*)	47,935
Finance, insurance, and real estate	100	533	33	154,878	11	(*)	(*)	55,060
Services[7]	100	1,046	61	266,820	18	(*)	(*)	29,640
Large establishments								
All divisions	-	478	93	843,146	100	299,491	163,559	405,050
Manufacturing	500	130	31	293,924	35	104,500	48,995	193,667
Nonmanufacturing	-	348	62	549,222	65	194,991	114,564	211,383
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities[6]	500	25	16	101,970	12	44,575	22,872	84,556
Wholesale trade	500	13	4	15,382	2	(*)	(*)	6,294
Retail trade	500	120	13	194,757	23	(*)	(*)	45,900
Finance, insurance, and real estate	500	51	12	90,408	11	(*)	(*)	52,408
Services[7]	500	139	17	146,705	17	(*)	(*)	22,225

[1] The Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif. Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, as defined by the Office of Management and Budget through February 1974, consists of Los Angeles County. The "workers within scope of survey" estimates provide a reasonably accurate description of the size and composition of the labor force included in the survey. Estimates are not intended, however, for comparison with other statistical series to measure employment trends or levels since (1) planning of wage surveys requires establishment data compiled considerably in advance of the payroll period studied, and (2) small establishments are excluded from the scope of the survey.

[2] The 1972 edition of the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual* was used to classify establishments by industry division. All government operations are excluded from the scope of the survey.

[3] Includes all establishments with total employment at or above the minimum limitation. All outlets (within the area) of nonmanufacturing companies are considered as one establishment when located within the same industry division.

[4] Includes executive, professional, part-time, seasonal, and other workers excluded from the separate production and office categories.

[5] Abbreviated to "transportation and utilities" in the A- and B-series tables. Taxicabs and services incidental to water transportation are excluded. Electric utilities and most of the local transit for the city of Los Angeles are municipally operated and are excluded by definition from the scope of the survey.

[6] Separate data for this division are not presented in the A- and B-series tables, but the division is represented in the "all industries" and "nonmanufacturing" estimates.

[7] Hotels and motels; laundries and other personal services; business services; automobile repair, rental, and parking; motion pictures; nonprofit membership organizations (excluding religious and charitable organizations); and engineering and architectural services.

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Appendix table 2. Percent of workers covered by labor-management agreements, Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., October 1984

Industry division	*Production and related workers*	*Office workers*
All industries	49	12
Manufacturing	55	5
Nonmanufacturing	45	16
Transportation and utilities	90	62

NOTE. An establishment is considered to have a contract covering all production or office workers if a majority of such workers is covered by a labor-management agreement. Therefore, all other production or office workers are employed in establishments that either do not have labor-management contracts in effect, or have contracts that apply to fewer than half of their production or office workers. Estimates are not necessarily representative of the extent to which all workers in the area may be covered by the provisions of labor-management agreements, because small establishments are excluded and the industrial scope of the survey is limited.

Appendix table 3. Industrial composition in manufacturing, Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., October 1984

(Percent of all manufacturing workers)

Transportation equipment	26
Aircraft and parts	19
Electric and Electronic equipment	20
Communication equipment	14
Machinery, except electrical	7
Food and kindred products	7
Fabricated metal products	6
Printing and publishing	5
Apparel and other textile products	5

NOTE: This information is based on estimates of total employment derived from universe materials compiled before actual survey.

Appendix B. Occupational Descriptions

The primary purpose of preparing job descriptions for the Bureau's wage surveys is to assist its field representatives in classifying into appropriate occupations workers who are employed under a variety of payroll titles and different work arrangements from establishment to establishment and from area to area. This permits grouping of occupational wage rates representing comparable job content. Because of this emphasis on comparability of occupational content, the Bureau's job descriptions may differ significantly from those in use in individual establishments or those prepared for other purposes. In applying these job descriptions, the Bureau's field representatives are instructed to exclude working supervisors; apprentices; and part-time, temporary, and probationary workers. Handicapped workers whose earnings are reduced because of their handicap are also excluded. Learners, beginners, and trainees, unless specifically included in the job description, are excluded.

Listed below are several occupations for which new or revised descriptions or titles are being introduced in this survey:

Secretary
Messenger
Word Processor
Receptionist
General maintenance worker
Motor vehicle mechanic
Material handling laborer

The Bureau has discontinued collecting data for boiler tender, sheet metal worker, and transcribing-machine typist.

The titles and 2, 3, or 4-digit codes below the job titles in this appendix are taken from the 1980 edition of the *Standard Occupational Classification Manual (SOC)* , issued by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards.

In general, the Bureau of Labor Statistics' occupational descriptions are much more specific than those found in the SOC manual. The BLS occupation, "Registered Industrial Nurse," for example, is limited to workers providing medical assistance and other related services (e.g., health education) to persons who are ill or become ill or suffer an injury in a factory or other establishment. The SOC occupation (code 29) includes a variety of registered nurses (e.g., school nurse, head nurse, general duty nurse, private duty nurse) that are excluded from the BLS description.

Thus, in comparing the results of this survey with other sources, factors such as differences in occupational definitions and survey scope should be taken into consideration.

Office

SECRETARY

(4622: Secretary)

Provides principal secretarial support in an office, usually to one individual, and, in some cases, also to the subordinate staff of that individual. Maintains a close and highly responsive relationship to the day-to-day activities of the supervisor and staff. Works fairly independently, receiving a minimum of detailed supervision and guidance. Performs varied clerical and secretarial duties requiring a knowledge of office routine and an understanding of the organization, programs, and procedures related to the work of the office.

Exclusions. Not all positions that are titled "secretary" possess the above characteristics. Examples of positions which are excluded from the definition are as follows:

a. Clerks or secretaries working under the direction of secretaries or administrative assistants as described in e;

b. Stenographers not fully performing secretarial duties;

c. Stenographers or secretaries assigned to two or more professional, technical, or managerial persons of equivalent rank;

d. Assistants or secretaries performing any kind of technical work, e.g., personnel, accounting, or legal work;

e. Administrative assistants or supervisors performing duties which are more difficult or more responsible than the secretarial work described in LR-1 through LR-4;

f. Secretaries receiving additional pay primarily for maintaining confidentiality of payroll records or other sensitive information;

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g. Secretaries performing routine receptionist, typing, and filing duties following detailed instructions and guidelines; these duties are less responsible than those described in LR-1 below;

h. Trainees.

Classification by level. Secretary jobs which meet the required characteristics are matched at one of five levels according to two factors: (a) Level of the secretary's supervisor within the overall organizational structure, and (b) level of the secretary's responsibility. The table following the explanations of these factors indicates the level of the secretary for each combination of factors.

Level of Secretary's Supervisor (LS)

Secretaries should be matched at one of the three LS levels below best describing the organization of the secretary's supervisor.

LS-1

Organizational structure is not complex and internal procedures and administrative controls are simple and informal: supervisor directs staff through face-to-face meetings.

LS-2

Organizational structure is complex and is divided into subordinate groups that usually differ from each other as to subject matter, function, etc.; supervisor usually directs staff through intermediate supervisors; internal procedures and administrative controls are formal. An entire organization (e.g., division, subsidiary, or parent organization) may contain a variety of subordinate groups which meet the LS-2 definition. Therefore, it is not unusual for one LS-2 supervisor to report to another LS-2 supervisor.

The presence of subordinate supervisors does not by itself mean LS-2 applies, e.g., a clerical processing organization divided into several units, each performing very similar work, is placed in LS-1.

In smaller organizations or industries such as retail trades, with relatively few organizational levels, the supervisor may have an impact on the policies and major programs of the entire organization, and may deal with important outside contacts, as described in LS-3.

LS-3

Organizational structure is divided into two or more subordinate supervisory levels (of which at least one is a managerial level) with several subdivisions at each level. Executive's program(s) are usually interlocked on a direct and continuing basis with other major organizational segments, requiring constant attention to extensive formal coordination, clearances, and procedural controls. Executive typically has: Financial decisionmaking authority for assigned program(s); considerable impact on the entire organization's financial position or image; and responsibility for, or has staff specialists in, such areas as personnel and administration for assigned organization. Executive plays an important role in determining the policies and major programs of the entire organization, and spends considerable time dealing with outside parties actively interested in assigned program(s) and current or controversial issues.

Level of Secretary's Responsibility (LR)

This factor evaluates the nature of the work relationship between the secretary and the supervisor or staff, and the extent to which the secretary is expected to exercise initiative and judgment. Secretaries should be matched at the level best describing their level of responsibility. When a position's duties span more than one LR level, the introductory paragraph at the beginning of each LR level should be used to determine which of the levels best matches the position. (Typically, secretaries performing at the higher levels of responsibility also perform duties described at the lower levels.)

LR-1

Carries out recurring office procedures independently. Selects the guideline or reference which fits the specific case. Supervisor provides specific instructions on new assignments and checks completed work for accuracy. Performs varied duties including or comparable to the following:

a. Responds to routine telephone requests which have standard answers; refers calls and visitors to appropriate staff. Controls mail and assures timely staff response; may send form letters;
b. As instructed, maintains supervisor's calendar, makes appointments, and arranges for meeting rooms;
c. Reviews materials prepared for supervisor's approval for typographical accuracy and proper format;
d. Maintains recurring internal reports, such as: time and leave records, office equipment listings, correspondence controls, training plans, etc.;
e. Requisitions supplies, printing, maintenance, or other services. Types, takes and transcribes dictation, and establishes and maintains office files.

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LR-2

Handles differing situations, problems, and deviations in the work of the office according to the supervisor's general instructions, priorities, duties, policies, and program goals. Supervisor may assist secretary with special assignments. Duties include or are comparable to the following:

a. Screens telephone calls, visitors, and incoming correspondence, personally responds to requests for information concerning office procedures; determines which requests should be handled by the supervisor, appropriate staff member, or other offices. May prepare and sign routine, nontechnical correspondence in own or supervisor's name;
b. Schedules tentative appointments without prior clearance. Makes arrangements for conferences and meetings and assembles established background materials, as directed. May attend meetings and record and report on the proceedings;
c. Reviews outgoing materials and correspondence for internal consistency and conformance with supervisor's procedures; assures that proper clearances have been obtained, when needed;
d. Collects information from the files or staff for routine inquiries on office program(s) or periodic reports. Refers nonroutine requests to supervisor or staff;
e. Explains to subordinate staff supervisor's requirements concerning office procedures. Coordinates personnel and administrative forms for the office and forwards for processing.

LR-3

Uses greater judgment and initiative to determine the approach or action to take in nonroutine situations. Interprets and adapts guidelines, including unwritten policies, precedents, and practices, which are not always completely applicable to changing situations. Duties include or are comparable to the following:

a. Based on a knowledge of the supervisor's views, composes correspondence on own initiative about administrative matters and general office policies for supervisor's approval;
b. Anticipates and prepares materials needed by the supervisor for conferences, correspondence, appointments, meetings, telephone calls, etc;, and informs supervisor on matters to be considered;
c. Reads publications, regulations, and directives and takes action or refers those that are important to the supervisor and staff;
d. Prepares special or one-time reports, summaries, or replies to inquiries, selecting relevant information from a variety of sources such as reports, documents, correspondence, other offices, etc., under general direction;
e. Advises secretaries in subordinate offices on new procedures; requests information needed from the subordinate office(s) for periodic or special conferences, reports, inquiries, etc. Shifts clerical staff to accommodate workload needs.

LR-4

Handles a wide variety of situations and conflicts involving the clerical or administrative functions of the office which often cannot be brought to the attention of the executive. The executive sets the overall objectives of the work. Secretary may participate in developing the work deadlines. Duties include or are comparable to the following:

a. Composes correspondence requiring some understanding of technical matters; may sign for executive when technical or policy content has been authorized;
b. Notes commitments made by executive during meetings and arranges for staff implementation. On own initiative, arranges for staff member to represent organization at conferences and meetings, establishes appointment priorities, or reschedules or refuses appointments or invitations;
c. Reads outgoing correspondence for executive's approval and alerts writers to any conflict with the file or departure from policies or executive's viewpoints; gives advice to resolve the problems;
d. Summarizes the content of incoming materials, specially gathered information, or meetings to assist executive; coordinates the new information with background office sources; draws attention to important parts or conflicts;
e. In the executive's absence, ensures that requests for action or information are relayed to the appropriate staff member; as needed, interprets request and helps implement action; makes sure that information is furnished in timely manner; decides whether executive should be notified of important or emergency matters.

Exclude secretaries performing any of the following duties:

Acts as office manager for the executive's organization, e.g., determines when new procedures are needed for changing situations and devises and implements alternatives; revises or clarifies procedures to eliminate conflict or duplication; identifies and resolves various problems that affect the orderly flow of work in transactions with parties outside the organization.

Prepares agenda for conferences; explains discussion topics to participants; drafts introductions and develops background information and prepares outlines for executive or staff member(s) to use in writing speeches.

Advises individuals outside the organization on the executive's views on major policies or current issues facing the organization; contacts or responds to contacts from high-ranking outside officials (e.g., city or State officials, members of Congress, presidents of national unions or large national or international firms, etc.) in unique situations. These officials may be relatively inaccessible, and each contact typically must be handled differently, using judgment and discretion.

Criteria For Matching Secretaries By Level

Level of Secretary's Supervisor	Level of Secretary's Responsibility			
	LR-1	LR-2	LR-3	LR-4
LS-1	I	II	III	IV
LS-2	I	III	IV	V
LS-3	I	IV	V	V

STENOGRAPHER

(4623: Stenographer)

Primary duty is to take dictation using shorthand, and to transcribe the dictation. May also type from written copy. May operate from a stenographic pool. May occasionally transcribe from voice recordings.

Excluded from this definition are:

a. Trainee positions not requiring a fully qualified stenographer;
b. Secretaries providing the principal secretarial support in an office and performing more responsible and discretionary tasks, as described in LR-1 through LR-4 in the secretary definition above;
c. Stenographers who take dictation involving the frequent use of a wide variety of technical or specialized vocabulary. Typically this kind of vocabulary cannot be learned in a relatively short period of time, e.g., a month or two;
d. Stenographers, such as shorthand reporters, who record material verbatim at hearings, conferences, or similar proceedings.

Stenographer I

Takes and transcribes dictation, receiving specific assignments along with detailed instructions on such requirements as form and presentation. The transcribed material is typically reviewed in rough draft, and the final transcription is reviewed for conformance with the rough draft. May maintain files, keep simple records, or perform other relatively routine clerical tasks.

Stenographer II

Takes and transcribes dictation determining the most appropriate format. Performs stenographic duties requiring significantly greater independence and responsibility than Stenographer I. Supervisor typically provides general instructions. Work requires a thorough working knowledge of general business and office procedures and of the specific business operations, organizations, policies, procedures, files, workflow, etc. Uses this knowledge in performing stenographic duties and responsible clerical tasks such as maintaining follow-up files; assembling material for reports, memoranda, and letters; composing simple letters from general instructions; reading and routing incoming mail; answering routine questions, etc.

TYPIST

(4624: Typist)

Uses a manual, electric, or automatic typewriter to type various materials. Included are automatic typewriters that are used only to record text and update and reproduce previously typed items from magnetic cards or tape. May include typing of stencils, mats, or similar materials for use in duplicating processes. May do clerical work involving little special training, such as keeping simple records, filing records and reports, or sorting and distributing incoming mail.

Excluded from this definition is work that involves:

a. Typing directly from spoken material that has been recorded on disks, cylinders, belts, tapes, or other similar media;
b. The use of varitype machines, composing equipment, or automatic equipment in preparing material for printing; and
c. Familiarity with specialized terminology in various keyboard commands to manipulate or edit the recorded text to accomplish revisions, or to perform tasks such as extracting and listing items from the text, or transmitting text to other terminals, or using "sort" commands to have the machine reorder material. Typically requires the use of automatic equipment which may be either computer linked or have a programmable memory so that material can be organized in regularly used formats or preformed paragraphs which can then be coded and stored for future use in letters or documents.

Typist I

Performs *one or more of the following:* Copy typing from rough or clear drafts; or routine typing of forms, insurance policies, etc.; or setting up simple standard tabulations; or copying more complex tables already set up and spaced properly.

Typist II

Performs *one or more of the following:* Typing material in final form when it involves combining material from several sources; or responsibility for correct spelling, syllabication, punctuation, etc., of technical or unusual words or foreign language material; or planning layout and typing of complicated statistical tables to maintain uniformity and balance in spacing. May type routine form letters, varying details to suit circumstances.

WORD PROCESSOR

(4624: Typist)

Primary duty is to operate word-processing equipment to enter, store, retrieve, change, and present text or tabulations. Produces a variety of printed copy such as letters, documents, or reports. May enter regularly used formats or stored paragraphs that are organized and coded for future use. Recorded texts can be changed by rearranging paragraphs, replacing words, shifting lines, etc.

(Word-processing equipment typically has a full- or partial-page video-display screen (CRT) and a separate printer. The equipment may be integrated with a digital computer, have telecommunications capabilities, and also have capabilities for adding to or upgrading features. Automatic or electronic typewriters with limited text-editing capabilities, and often with single-line electronic display "windows," are not considered word-processing equipment.)

Excluded from this definition are:

a. Workers whose primary function is to enter a data base for purposes other than composition (see key entry operator);
b. Workers who use equipment and data base for purposes such as accounting, inventory control, sales, or original writing and editing;

c. Workers responsible for preparation of published reports, including page layout or selection of different type sizes.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions:

Word Processor I

Performs tasks requiring a knowledge of the word-processing equipment and familiarity with the formats and forms used in the establishment. Proficiency in grammar, spelling, and punctuation is also required to produce printed materials accurately. May refer problems to supervisor or higher level processor, or refer to operating manual.

Word Processor II

Work at this level requires considerable classroom or on-the-job training and may involve working directly with task originator rather than through supervisor. In addition to work assignments described for level I, duties include *one or more of the following:*

a. Uses the more sophisticated features of the equipment to carry out complex assignments, such as sorting, merging, and organizing text, or maintaining files;
b. Applies knowledge of specialized terminology or foreign language;
c. Tests new applications and procedures; or
d. Trains lower level processors.

FILE CLERK

(4696: File clerk)

Files, classifies, and retrieves material in an established filing system. May perform clerical and manual tasks required to maintain files. Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions:

File Clerk I

Performs routine filing of material that has already been classified or which is easily classified in a simple serial classification system (e.g., alphabetical, chronological, or numerical). As requested, locates readily available material in files and forwards material; and may fill out withdrawal charge. May perform simple clerical and manual tasks required to maintain and service files.

File Clerk II

Sorts, codes, and files unclassified material by simple (subject matter) headings or partly classified material by finer subheadings. Prepares simple related index and cross-reference aids. As requested, locates clearly identified material in files and forwards material. May perform related clerical tasks required to maintain and service files.

File Clerk III

Classifies and indexes file material such as correspondence, reports, technical documents, etc., in an established filing system containing a number of varied subject matter files. May also file this material. May keep records of various types in conjunction with the files. May lead a small group of lower level file clerks.

MESSENGER

(4745: Messenger)

Performs various routine duties such as running errands, operating minor office machines such as sealers or mailers, opening mail, distributing mail on a regularly scheduled route or in a familiar area, and other minor clerical work. May deliver mail that requires some special handling, e.g., mail that is insured, registered, or marked for special delivery.

Excluded are positions which include any of the following as significant duties:

a. Operating motor vehicles;
b. Delivering valuables or security-classified mail when the work requires a continuing knowledge of special procedures for handling such items;
c. Weighing mail, determining postage, or recording and controlling registered, insured, and certified mail in the mail room;
d. Making deliveries to unfamiliar or widely separated buildings or points which are not part of an established route; or
e. Directing other workers.

RECEPTIONIST

(4645: Receptionist)

Greets visitors, determines nature of visits, and directs visitors to appropriate persons. Receptionist duties may also include providing information, making appointments, answering a telephone (other than switchboard or console), keeping a log of visitors, and issuing visitor passes. May also perform typing or other routine clerical duties which may occupy a major portion of time, and are usually performed at the reception desk.

This classification excludes workers operating a telephone switchboard or console, performing guard duties, or performing more difficult clerical duties.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR

(4732: Telephone operator)

Operates a telephone switchboard or console used with a private branch exchange (PBX) system to relay incoming, outgoing, and intrasystem calls. May provide information to callers, record and transmit messages, keep record of calls placed and toll charges. Besides operating a telephone switchboard or console, may also type or perform routine clerical work (typing or routine clerical work may occupy the major portion of the worker's time, and is usually performed while at the switchboard or console). Chief or lead operators in establishments employing more than one operator are excluded. For an operator who also acts as a receptionist, see Switchboard operator-receptionist.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONIST

(4645: Receptionist)

At a single-position telephone switchboard or console, acts both as an operator—see Switchboard operator—and as a receptionist. Receptionist's work involves such duties as greeting visitors; determining nature of visitor's business and providing appropriate information; referring visitor to appropriate person in the organization or contacting that person by telephone and arranging an appointment; keeping a log of visitors.

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MICROFILM

ORDER CLERK

(4664: Order clerk)

Receives written or verbal customers' purchase orders for material or merchandise from customers or sales people. Work typically involves some combination of the following duties: Quoting prices; determining availability of ordered items and suggesting substitutes when necessary; advising expected delivery date and method of delivery; recording order and customer information on order sheets; checking order sheets for accuracy and adequacy of information recorded; ascertaining credit rating of customer; furnishing customer with acknowledgment of receipt of order; following up to see that order is delivered by the specified date or to let customer know of a delay in delivery; maintaining order file; checking shipping invoice against original order. *Exclude workers paid on a commission basis or whose duties include any of the following:* Receiving orders for services rather than for material or merchandise; providing customers with consultative advice using knowledge gained from engineering or extensive technical training; emphasizing selling skills; handling material or merchandise as an integral part of the job.

Positions are classified into levels according to the following definitions:

Order Clerk I

Handles orders involving items which have readily identified uses and applications. May refer to a catalog, manufacturer's manual, or similar document to insure that proper item is supplied or to verify price of ordered item.

Order Clerk II

Handles orders that involve making judgments such as choosing which specific product or material from the establishment's product lines will satisfy the customer's needs, or determining the price to be quoted when pricing involves more than merely referring to a price list or making some simple mathematical calculations.

ACCOUNTING CLERK

(4712: Bookkeeper and accounting and auditing clerk)

Performs one or more accounting tasks such as posting to registers and ledgers; balancing and reconciling accounts; verifying the internal consistency, completeness, and mathematical accuracy of accounting documents; assigning prescribed accounting distribution codes; examining and verifying the clerical accuracy of various types of reports, lists, calculations, postings, etc.; preparing journal vouchers; or making entries or adjustments to accounts.

Levels I and II require a basic knowledge of routine clerical methods and office practices and procedures as they relate to the clerical processing and recording of transactions and accounting information. Levels III and IV *require* a knowledge and understanding of the established and standardized bookkeeping and accounting procedures and techniques used in an accounting system, or a segment of an accounting system, where there are few variations in the types of transactions handled. In addition, some jobs at each level may require a basic knowledge and understanding of the terminology, codes, and processes used in an automated accounting system.

Accounting Clerk I

Performs very simple and routine accounting clerical operations, for example, recognizing and comparing easily identified numbers and codes on similar and repetitive accounting documents, verifying mathematical accuracy, and identifying discrepancies and bringing them to the supervisor's attention. Supervisor gives clear and detailed instructions for specific assignments. Employee refers to supervisor all matters not covered by instructions. Work is closely controlled and reviewed in detail for accuracy, adequacy, and adherence to instructions.

Accounting Clerk II

Performs one or more routine accounting clerical operations, such as: Examining, verifying, and correcting accounting transactions to ensure completeness and accuracy of data and proper identification of accounts, and checking that expenditures will not exceed obligations in specified accounts; totaling, balancing, and reconciling collection vouchers; posting data to transaction sheets where employee identifies proper accounts and items to be posted; and coding documents in accordance with a chart (listing) of accounts. Employee follows specific and detailed accounting procedures. Completed work is reviewed for accuracy and compliance with procedures.

Accounting Clerk III

Uses a knowledge of double entry bookkeeping in performing one or more of the following: Posts actions to journals, identifying subsidiary accounts affected and debit and credit entries to be made and assigning proper codes; reviews computer printouts against manually maintained journals, detecting and correcting erroneous postings, and preparing documents to adjust accounting classifications and other data; or reviews lists of transactions rejected by an automated system, determining reasons for rejections, and preparing necessary correcting material. On routine assignments, employee selects and applies established procedures and techniques. Detailed instructions are provided for difficult or unusual assignments. Completed work and methods used are reviewed for technical accuracy.

Accounting Clerk IV

Maintains journals or subsidiary ledgers of an accounting system and balances and reconciles accounts. Typical duties include one or both of the following: Reviews invoices and statements (verifying information, ensuring sufficient funds have been obligated, and if questionable, resolving with the submitting unit, determining accounts involved, coding transactions, and processing material through data processing for application in the accounting system); and/or analyzes and reconciles computer printouts with operating unit reports (contacting units and researching causes of discrepancies, and taking action to ensure that accounts balance). Employee resolves problems in recurring assignments in accordance with previous training and experience. Supervisor provides suggestions for handling unusual or nonrecurring transactions. Conformance with requirements and technical soundness of completed work are reviewed by the supervisor or are controlled by mechanisms built into the accounting system.

NOTE: Excluded from level IV are positions responsible for maintaining either a general ledger or a general ledger in combination with subsidiary accounts.

PAYROLL CLERK

(4713: Payroll and timekeeping clerk)

Performs the clerical tasks necessary to process payrolls and to maintain payroll records. Work involves *most of the following*: Processing workers' time or production

records; adjusting workers' records for changes in wage rates, supplementary benefits, or tax deductions; editing payroll listings against source records; tracing and correcting errors in listings; and assisting in preparation of periodic summary payroll reports. In a nonautomated payroll system, computes wages. Work may require a practical knowledge of governmental regulations, company payroll policy, or the computer system for processing payrolls.

KEY ENTRY OPERATOR

(4793: Data entry keyer)

Operates keyboard-controlled data entry device such as keypunch machine or key-operated magnetic tape or disk encoder to transcribe data into a form suitable for computer processing. Work requires skill in operating an alphanumeric keyboard and an understanding of transcribing procedures and relevant data entry equipment.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions:

Key Entry Operator I

Work is routine and repetitive. Under close supervision or following specific procedures or detailed instructions, works from various standardized source documents which have been coded and require little or no selecting, coding, or interpreting of data to be entered. Refers to supervisor problems arising from erroneous items, codes, or missing information.

Key Entry Operator II

Work requires the application of experience and judgment in selecting procedures to be followed and in searching for, interpreting, selecting, or coding items to be entered from a variety of source documents. On occasion may also perform routine work as described for level I.

NOTE: Excluded are operators above level II using the key entry controls to access, read, and evaluate the substance of specific records to take substantive actions, or to make entries requiring a similar level of knowledge.

Professional and Technical

COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYST, BUSINESS

(1712: Computer systems analyst)

Analyzes business problems to formulate procedures for solving them by use of electronic data processing equipment. Develops a complete description of all specifications needed to enable programmers to prepare required digital computer programs. Work involves *most of the following*: Analyzes subject-matter operations to be automated and identifies conditions and criteria required to achieve satisfactory results; specifies number and types of records, files, and documents to be used; outlines actions to be performed by personnel and computers in sufficient detail for presentation to management and for programming (typically this involves preparation of work and data flow charts); coordinates the development of test problems and participates in trial runs of new and revised systems; and recommends equipment changes to obtain more effective overall operations. (NOTE: Workers performing both systems analysis and programming should be classified as systems analysts if this is the skill used to determine their pay.)

Does not include employees primarily responsible for the management or supervision of other electronic data processing employees, or systems analysts primarily concerned with scientific or engineering problems.

For wage study purposes, systems analysts are classified as follows:

Computer Systems Analyst I

Works under immediate supervision, carrying out analyses as assigned, usually of a single activity. Assignments are designed to develop and expand practical experience in the application of procedures and skills required for systems analysis work. For example, may assist a higher level systems analyst by preparing the detailed specifications required by programmers from information developed by the higher level analyst.

Computer Systems Analyst II

Works independently or under only general direction on problems that are relatively uncomplicated to analyze, plan, program, and operate. Problems are of limited complexity because sources of input data are homogeneous and the output data are closely related. (For example, develops systems for maintaining depositor accounts in a bank, maintaining accounts receivable in a retail establishment, or maintaining inventory accounts in a manufacturing or wholesale establishment.) Confers with persons concerned to determine the data processing problems and advises subject-matter personnel on the implications of the data processing systems to be applied. *OR*

Works on a segment of a complex data processing scheme or system, as described for level III. Works independently on routine assignments and receives instruction and guidance on complex assignments. Work is reviewed for accuracy of judgment, compliance with instructions, and to insure proper alignment with the overall system.

Computer Systems Analyst III

Works independently or under only general direction on complex problems involving all phases of systems analysis. Problems are complex because of diverse sources of input data and multiple-use requirements of output data. (For example, develops an integrated production scheduling, inventory control, cost analysis, and sales analysis record in which every item of each type is automatically processed through the full system of records and appropriate follow-up actions are initiated by the computer.) Confers with persons concerned to determine the data processing problems and advises subject-matter personnel on the implications of new or revised systems of data processing operations. Makes recommendations, if needed, for approval of major systems installations or changes and for obtaining equipment.

May provide functional direction to lower level systems analysts who are assigned to assist.

COMPUTER PROGRAMMER, BUSINESS

(3971: Programmer, business)

Converts statements of business problems, typically prepared by a systems analyst, into a sequence of detailed instructions which are required to solve the problems by automatic data processing equipment. Working from charts or diagrams, the programmer develops the precise instructions which, when entered into the computer system in coded language, cause the manipulation of data to achieve desired results. Work involves *most of the following*: Applies knowledge of computer capabilities, mathematics, logic employed by computers, and particular subject matter involved to analyze

charts and diagrams of the problem to be programmed; develops sequence of program steps; writes detailed flow charts to show order in which data will be processed; converts these charts to coded instructions for machine to follow; tests and corrects programs; prepares instructions for operating personnel during production run; analyzes, reviews, and alters programs to increase operating efficiency or adapt to new requirements; maintains records of program development and revisions. (NOTE: Workers performing both systems analysis and programming should be classified as systems analysts if this is the skill used to determine their pay.)

Does not include employees primarily responsible for the management or supervision of other electronic data processing employees, or programmers primarily concerned with scientific and/or engineering problems.

For wage study purposes, programmers are classified as follows:

Computer Programmer I

Makes practical applications of programming practices and concepts usually learned in formal training courses. Assignments are designed to develop competence in the application of standard procedures to routine problems. Receives close supervision on new aspects of assignments; and work is reviewed to verify its accuracy and conformance with required procedures.

Computer Programmer II

Works independently or under only general direction on relatively simple programs, or on simple segments of complex programs. Programs (or segments) usually process information to produce data in two or three varied sequences or formats. Reports and listings are produced by refining, adapting, arraying, or making minor additions to or deletions from input data which are readily available. While numerous records may be processed, the data have been refined in prior actions so that the accuracy and sequencing of data can be tested by using a few routine checks. Typically, the program deals with routine recordkeeping operations. *OR*

Works on complex programs (as described for level III) under close direction of a higher level programmer or supervisor. May assist higher level programmer by independently performing less difficult tasks assigned, and performing more difficult tasks under fairly close direction. May guide or instruct lower level programmers.

Computer Programmer III

Works independently or under only general direction on complex problems which require competence in all phases of programming concepts and practices. Working from diagrams and charts which identify the nature of desired results, major processing steps to be accomplished, and the relationships between various steps of the problem solving routine; plans the full range of programming actions needed to efficiently utilize the computer system in achieving desired end products.

At this level, programming is difficult because computer equipment must be organized to produce several interrelated but diverse products from numerous and diverse data elements. A wide variety and extensive number of internal processing actions must occur. This requires such actions as development of common operations which can be reused, establishment of linkage points between operations, adjustments to data when program requirements exceed computer storage capacity, and substantial manipulation and resequencing of data elements to form a highly integrated program.

May provide functional direction to lower level programmers who are assigned to assist.

COMPUTER OPERATOR

(4612: Computer operator)

In accordance with operating instructions, monitors and operates the control console of a digital computer to process data. Executes runs by either serial processing (processes one program at a time) or multiprocessing (processes two or more programs simultaneously). The following duties characterize the work of a computer operator:

a. Studies operating instructions to determine equipment setup needed;
b. Loads equipment with required items (tapes, cards, disks, paper, etc.);
c. Switches necessary auxiliary equipment into system;
d. Starts and operates computer;
e. Responds to operating and computer output instructions;
f. Reviews error messages and makes corrections during operation *or* refers problems;
g. Maintains operating record.

May test-run new or modified programs. May assist in modifying systems or programs. The scope of this definition includes trainees working to become fully qualified computer operators, fully qualified computer operator, and lead operators providing technical assistance to lower level operators. It excludes workers who monitor and operate remote terminals.

For wage study purposes, computer operators are classified as follows:

Computer Operator I

Work assignments are limited to established production runs (i.e., programs which present few operating problems). Assignments may consist primarily of on-the-job training (sometimes augmented by classroom instruction). When learning to run programs, the supervisor or a higher level operator provides detailed written or oral guidance to the operator before and during the run. After the operator has gained experience with a program, however, the operator works fairly independently in applying standard operating or corrective procedures in responding to computer output instructions or error conditions, but refers problems to a higher level operator or the supervisor when standard procedures fail.

Computer Operator II

In addition to established production runs, work assignments include runs involving new programs, applications, and procedures (i.e., situations which require the operator to adapt to a variety of problems). At this level, the operator has the training and experience to work fairly independently in carrying out most assignments. Assignments may require the operator to select from a variety of standard setup and operating procedures. In responding to computer output instructions or error conditions, applies standard operating or corrective procedures, but may deviate from standard procedures when standard procedures fail if deviation does not materially alter the computer unit's production plans. Refers the problem or aborts the program when procedures applied do not provide a solution. May guide lower level operators.

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Computer Operator III

In addition to work assignments described for Computer operator II (see above) the work of Computer operator III involves at least one of the following:

a. Deviates from standard procedures to avoid the loss of information or to conserve computer time even though the procedures applied materially alter the computer unit's production plans;
b. Tests new programs, applications, and procedures;
c. Advises programmers and subject-matter experts on setup techniques;
d. Assists in (1) maintaining, modifying, and developing operating systems or programs; (2) developing operating instructions and techniques to cover problem situations; and/or (3) switching to emergency backup procedures (such assistance requires a working knowledge of program language, computer features, and software systems).

An operator at this level typically guides lower level operators.

PERIPHERAL EQUIPMENT OPERATOR

(4613: Peripheral equipment operator)

Operates peripheral equipment which directly supports digital computer operations. Such equipment is uniquely and specifically designed for computer applications, but need not be physically or electronically connected to a computer. Printers, plotters, card read/punches, tape readers, tape units or drives, disk units or drives, and data display units are examples of such equipment.

The following duties characterize the work of a peripheral equipment operator:

a. Loading printers and plotters with correct paper; adjusting controls for forms, thickness, tension, printing density, and location; and unloading hard copy;
b. Labeling tape reels, disks, or card decks;
c. Checking labels and mounting and dismounting designated tape reels or disks on specified units or drives;
d. Setting controls which regulate operation of the equipment;
e. Observing panel lights for warnings and error indications and taking appropriate action;
f. Examining tapes, cards, or other material for creases, tears, or other defects which could cause processing problems.

This classification excludes workers (1) who monitor and operate a control console (see Computer operator) or a remote terminal, or (2) whose duties are limited to operating decollaters, bursters, separators, or similar equipment.

COMPUTER DATA LIBRARIAN

(4696: File clerk)

(4754: Stock and inventory clerk)

Maintains library of media (tapes, disks, cards, cassettes) used for automatic data processing applications. The following or similar duties characterize the work of a computer data librarian: Classifying, cataloging, and storing media in accordance with a standardized system; upon proper requests, releasing media for processing; maintaining records of releases and returns; inspecting returned media for damage or excessive wear to determine whether or not they need replacing. May perform minor repairs to damaged tapes.

DRAFTER

(372: Drafting occupation)

Performs drafting work requiring knowledge and skill in drafting methods, procedures, and techniques. Prepares drawings of structures, mechanical and electrical equipment, piping and duct systems and other similar equipment, systems, and assemblies. Uses recognized systems of symbols, legends, shadings, and lines having specific meanings in drawings. Drawings are used to communicate engineering ideas, designs, and information in support of engineering functions.

The following are excluded when they constitute the primary purpose of the job:

a. Design work requiring the technical knowledge, skill, and ability to conceive or originate designs;
b. Illustrating work requiring artistic ability;
c. Work involving the preparation of charts, diagrams, room arrangements, floor plans, etc.;
d. Cartographic work involving the preparation of maps or plats and related materials, and drawings of geological structures; and
e. Supervisory work involving the management of a drafting program or the supervision of drafters.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions.

Drafter I

Working under close supervision, traces or copies finished drawings, making clearly indicated revisions. Uses appropriate templates to draw curved lines. Assignments are designed to develop increasing skill in various drafting techniques. Work is spot-checked during progress and reviewed upon completion.

NOTE: Exclude drafters performing elementary tasks while receiving training in the most basic drafting methods.

Drafter II

Prepares drawings of simple, easily visualized parts of equipment from sketches or marked-up prints. Selects appropriate templates and other equipment needed to complete assignments. Drawings fit familiar patterns and present few technical problems. Supervisor provides detailed instructions on new assignments, gives guidance when questions arise, and reviews completed work for accuracy.

Drafter III

Prepares various drawings of parts and assemblies, including sectional profiles, irregular or reverse curves, hidden lines, and small or intricate details. Work requires use of most of the conventional drafting techniques and a working knowledge of the terms and procedures of the industry. Familiar or recurring work is assigned in general terms; unfamiliar assignments include information on methods, procedures, sources of information, and precedents to be followed. Simple revisions to existing drawings may be assigned with a verbal explanation of the desired results; more complex revisions are produced from sketches which clearly depict the desired product.

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Drafter IV

Prepares complete sets of complex drawings which include multiple views, detail drawings, and assembly drawings. Drawings include complex design features that require considerable drafting skill to visualize and portray. Assignments regularly require the use of mathematical formulas to compute weights, load capacities, dimensions, quantities of materials, etc. Working from sketches and verbal information supplied by an engineer or designer, determines the most appropriate views, detail drawings, and supplementary information needed to complete assignments. Selects required information from precedents, manufacturers' catalogs, and technical guides. Independently resolves most of the problems encountered. Supervisor or designer may suggest methods of approach or provide advice on unusually difficult problems.

NOTE: Exclude drafters performing work of similar difficulty to that described at this level but who provide support for a variety of organizations which have widely differing functions or requirements.

Drafter V

Works closely with design originators, preparing drawings of unusual, complex or original designs which require a high degree of precision. Performs unusually difficult assignments requiring considerable initiative, resourcefulness, and drafting expertise. Assures that anticipated problems in manufacture, assembly, installation, and operation are resolved by the drawings produced. Exercises independent judgment in selecting and interpreting data based on a knowledge of the design intent. Although working primarily as a drafter, may occasionally perform engineering design work in interpreting general designs prepared by others or in completing missing design details. May provide advice and guidance to lower level drafters or serve as coordinator and planner for large and complex drafting projects.

ELECTRONICS TECHNICIAN

(3711: Electrical and electronic engineering technologist and technician)
(615: Electrical and electronic equipment repairer)

Works on various types of electronic equipment and related devices by performing one or a combination of the following: Installing, maintaining, repairing, overhauling, troubleshooting, modifying, constructing, and testing. Work requires practical application of technical knowledge of electronics principles, ability to determine malfunctions, and skill to put equipment in required operating condition.

The equipment—consisting of either many different kinds of circuits or multiple repetition of the same kind of circuit—includes, but is not limited to, the following: (a) Electronic transmitting and receiving equipment (e.g., radar, radio, television, telephone, sonar, navigational aids), (b) digital and analog computers, and (c) industrial and medical measuring and controlling equipment.

This classification excludes repairers of such standard electronic equipment as common office machines and household radio and television sets; production assemblers and testers; workers whose primary duty is servicing electronic test instruments; technicians who have administrative or supervisory responsibility; and drafters, designers, and professional engineers.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions:

Electronics Technician I

Applies working technical knowledge to perform simple or routine tasks in working on electronic equipment, following detailed instructions which cover virtually all procedures. Work typically involves such tasks as: Assisting higher level technicians by performing such activities as replacing components, wiring circuits, and taking test readings; repairing simple electronic equipment; and using tools and common test instruments (e.g., multimeters, audio signal generators, tube testers, oscilloscopes). Is not required to be familiar with the interrelationships of circuits. This knowledge, however, may be acquired through assignments designed to increase competence (including classroom training) so that worker can advance to higher level technician.

Receives technical guidance, as required, from supervisor or higher level technician. Work is typically spot-checked, but is given detailed review when new or advanced assignments are involved.

Electronics Technician II

Applies comprehensive technical knowledge to solve complex problems (i.e., those that typically *can* be solved solely by properly interpreting manufacturers' manuals or similar documents) in working on electronic equipment. Work involves: A familiarity with the interrelationships of circuits; and judgment in determining work sequence and in selecting tools and testing instruments, usually less complex than those used by the level III technician.

Receives technical guidance, as required, from supervisor or higher level technician, and work is reviewed for specific compliance with accepted practices and work assignments. May provide technical guidance to lower level technicians.

Electronics Technician III

Applies advanced technical knowledge to solve unusually complex problems (i.e., those that typically *cannot* be solved solely by reference to manufacturers' manuals or similar documents) in working on electronic equipment. Examples of such problems include location and density of circuitry, electromagnetic radiation, isolating malfunctions, and frequent engineering changes. Work involves: A detailed understanding of the interrelationships of circuits; exercising independent judgment in performing such tasks as making circuit analyses, calculating wave forms, tracing relationships in signal flow; and regularly using complex test instruments (e.g., dual trace oscilloscopes, Q-meters, deviation meters, pulse generators).

Work may be reviewed by supervisor (frequently an engineer or designer) for general compliance with accepted practices. May provide technical guidance to lower level technicians.

REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSE

(29: Registered nurse)

A registered nurse gives nursing service under general medical direction to ill or injured employees or other persons who become ill or suffer an accident on the premises of a factory or other establishment. Duties involve *a combination of the following*: Giving first aid to the ill or injured; attending to subsequent dressing of employees' injuries; keeping records of patients treated; preparing accident reports for compensation or other purposes; assisting in physical examinations and health evaluations of applicants and employees; and planning and carrying out programs involving health education,

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accident prevention, evaluation of plant environment, or other activities affecting the health, welfare, and safety of all personnel. Nursing supervisors or head nurses in establishments employing more than one nurse are excluded.

Maintenance, Toolroom, and Powerplant

MAINTENANCE CARPENTER

(6422: Carpenter)

Performs the carpentry duties necessary to construct and maintain in good repair building woodwork and equipment such as bins, cribs, counters, benches, partitions, doors, floors, stairs, casings, and trim made of wood in an establishment. Work involves *most of the following*: Planning and laying out of work from blueprints, drawings, models, or verbal instructions; using a variety of carpenter's handtools, portable power tools, and standard measuring instruments; making standard shop computations relating to dimensions of work; and selecting materials necessary for the work. In general, the work of the maintenance carpenter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIAN

(615: Electrical and electronic equipment repairer)
(6432: Electrician)

Performs a variety of electrical trade functions such as the installation, maintenance, or repair of equipment for the generation, distribution, or utilization of electric energy in an establishment. Work involves *most of the following*: Installing or repairing any of a variety of electrical equipment such as generators, transformers, switchboards, controllers, circuit breakers, motors, heating units, conduit systems, or other transmission equipment; working from blueprints, drawings, layouts, or other specifications; locating and diagnosing trouble in the electrical system or equipment; working standard computations relating to load requirements of wiring or electrical equipment; and using a variety of electrician's handtools and measuring and testing instruments. In general, the work of the maintenance electrician requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE PAINTER

(6442: Painter, construction and maintenance)

Paints and redecorates walls, woodwork, and fixtures of an establishment. Work *involves the following*: Knowledge of surface peculiarities and types of paint required for different applications; preparing surface for painting by removing old finish or by placing putty or filler in nail holes and interstices; and applying paint with spray gun or brush. May mix colors, oils, white lead, and other paint ingredients to obtain proper color or consistency. In general, the work of the maintenance painter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE MACHINIST

(613: Industrial machinery repairer)

Produces replacement parts and new parts in making repairs of metal parts of mechanical equipment operated in an establishment. Work involves *most of the following*: Interpreting written instructions and specifications; planning and laying out of work; using a variety of machinist's handtools and precision measuring instruments; setting up and operating standard machine tools; shaping of metal parts to close tolerances; making standard shop computations relating to dimensions of work, tooling, feeds, and speeds of machining; knowledge of the working properties of the common metals; selecting standard materials, parts, and equipment required for this work; and fitting and assembling parts into mechanical equipment. In general, the machinist's work normally requires a rounded training in machine-shop practice usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE MECHANIC (MACHINERY)

(613: Industrial machinery repairer)

Repairs machinery or mechanical equipment of an establishment. Work involves *most of the following*: Examining machines and mechanical equipment to diagnose source of trouble; dismantling or partly dismantling machines and performing repairs that mainly involve the use of handtools in scraping and fitting parts; replacing broken or defective parts with items obtained from stock; ordering the production of a replacement part by a machine shop or sending the machine to a machine shop for major repairs; preparing written specifications for major repairs or for the production of parts ordered from machine shops; reassembling machines; and making all necessary adjustments for operation. In general, the work of a machinery maintenance mechanic requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience. Excluded from this classification are workers whose *primary duties* involve setting up or adjusting machines.

MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTER

(645: Plumber, pipefitter, and steamfitter)

Installs or repairs water, steam, gas, or other types of pipe and pipefittings in an establishment. Work involves *most of the following*: Laying out work and measuring to locate position of pipe from drawings or other written specifications; cutting various sizes of pipe to correct lengths with chisel and hammer or oxyacetylene torch or pipe-cutting machines; threading pipe with stocks and dies; bending pipe by hand-driven or power-driven machines; assembling pipe with couplings and fastening pipe to hangers; making standard shop computations relating to pressures, flow, and size of pipe required; and making standard tests to determine whether finished pipes meet specifications. In general, the work of the maintenance pipefitter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience. *Workers primarily engaged in installing and repairing building sanitation or heating systems are excluded.*

MILLWRIGHT

(6178: Millwright)

Installs new machines or heavy equipment, and dismantles and installs machines or heavy equipment when changes in the plant layout are required. Work involves *most of the following*. Planning and laying out work; interpreting blueprints or other specifica-

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tions; using a variety of handtools and rigging; making standard shop computations relating to stresses, strength of materials, and centers of gravity; aligning and balancing equipment; selecting standard tools, equipment, and parts to be used; and installing and maintaining in good order power transmission equipment such as drives and speed reducers. In general, the millwright's work normally requires a rounded training and experience in the trad acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MOTOR VEHICLE MECHANIC

(611: Vehicle and mobile equipment mechanic and repairer)

Repairs, rebuilds, or overhauls major assemblies of internal combustion automobiles, buses, trucks, or tractors of an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Diagnosing the source of trouble and determining the extent of repairs required; replacing worn or broken parts such as piston rings, bearings, or other engine parts; grinding and adjusting valves; rebuilding carburetors; overhauling transmissions; and repairing fuel injection, lighting, and ignition systems. In general, the work of the motor vehicle mechanic requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

This classification does not include mechanics who repair customers' vehicles or who only perform minor repair and tuneup of motor vehicles. It does, however, include fully qualified journeymen mechanics even though most of their time may be spent on minor repairs and tuneups.

GENERAL MAINTENANCE WORKER

(6179: Mechanic and repairer, not elsewhere classified)

Performs general maintenance and repair of building structures and their mechanical, electrical, or sanitary systems. May also perform general maintenance and repair of the establishment's machinery. Work requires a basic practical knowledge of several maintenance trades in order to perform most of the following: Keeping in good repair building woodwork; replacing electrical switches, fixtures, and motors; occasional painting or touching up of structure or equipment; repairing or replacing plumbing fixtures; and replacing broken window panes.

Excluded are positions requiring a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training in one or more crafts. Also excluded are workers participating in such a program.

MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPER

(863: Helper; mechanic and repairer)

(864: Helper; construction trades)

Assists one or more workers in the skilled maintenance trades by performing specific or general duties of lesser skill, such as keeping a worker supplied with materials and tools; cleaning working area, machine, and equipment; assisting journeyman by holding materials or tools; and performing other unskilled tasks as directed by journeyman. The kind of work the helper is permitted to perform varies from trade to trade: In some trades the helper is confined to supplying, lifting, and holding materials and tools, and cleaning working areas; and in others he is permitted to perform specialized machine operations, or parts of a trade that are also performed by workers on a full-time basis.

MACHINE-TOOL OPERATOR (TOOLROOM)

(6813: Machinist)

(731-2: Metalworking and plasticworking machine setup operator)

Specializes in operating one or more than one type of machine tool (e.g., jig borer, grinding machine, engine lathe, milling machine) to machine metal for use in making or maintaining jigs, fixtures, cutting tools, gauges, or metal dies or molds used in shaping or forming metal or nonmetallic material (e.g., plastic, plaster, rubber, glass). *Work typically involves:* Planning and performing difficult machining operations which require complicated setups or a high degree of accuracy; setting up machine tool or tools (e.g., install cutting tools and adjust guides, stops, working tables, and other controls to handle the size of stock to be machined; determine proper feeds, speeds, tooling, and operation sequence or select those prescribed in drawings, blueprints, or layouts); using a variety of precision measuring instruments; making necessary adjustments during machining operation to achieve requisite dimensions to very close tolerances. May be required to select proper coolants and cutting and lubricating oils, to recognize when tools need dressing, and to dress tools. In general, the work of a machine-tool operator (toolroom) at the skill level called for in this classification requires extensive knowledge of machine-shop and toolroom practice usually acquired through considerable on-the-job training and experience.

For cross-industry wage study purposes, this classification does *not* include machine-tool operators (toolroom) employed in tool and die jobbing shops.

TOOL AND DIE MAKER

(6811: Tool and die maker)

Constructs and repairs jigs, fixtures, cutting tools, gauges, or metal dies or molds used in shaping or forming metal or nonmetallic material (e.g., plastic, plaster, rubber, glass). *Work typically involves:* Planning and laying out work according to models, blueprints, drawings, or other written or oral specifications; understanding the working properties of common metals and alloys; selecting appropriate materials, tools, and processes required to complete task; making necessary shop computations; setting up and operating various machine tools and related equipment; using various tool and die maker's handtools and precision measuring instruments; working to very close tolerances; heat-treating metal parts and finished tools and dies to achieve required qualities; fitting and assembling parts to prescribed tolerances and allowances. In general, the tool and die maker's work requires rounded training in machine-shop and toolroom practice usually acquired through formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

For cross-industry wage study purposes, this classification does *not* include tool and die makers who (1) are employed in tool and die jobbing shops or (2) produce forging dies (die sinkers).

STATIONARY ENGINEER

(6931: Stationary engineer)

Operates and maintains one or more systems which provide an establishment with such services as heat, air-conditioning (cool, humidify, dehumidify, filter, and circulate air), refrigeration, steam or high-temperature water, or electricity. Duties involve: Observing and interpreting readings on gauges, meters, and charts which register various aspects of the system's operation; adjusting controls to insure safe and efficient operation of the system and to meet demands for the service provided; recording in logs

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various aspects of the system's operation; keeping the engines, machinery, and equipment of the system in good working order. May direct and coordinate activities of other workers (not stationary engineers) in performing tasks directly related to operating and maintaining the system or systems.

The classification excludes head or chief engineers in establishments employing more than one engineer; workers required to be skilled in the repair of electronic control equipment; workers in establishments producing electricity, steam, or heated or cooled air primarily for sale; and boiler tenders.

Material Movement and Custodial

TRUCKDRIVER

(821: Motor vehicle operator)

Drives a truck within a city or industrial area to transport materials, merchandise, equipment, or workers between various types of establishments such as: Manufacturing plants, freight depots, warehouses, wholesale and retail establishments, or between retail establishments and customers' houses or places of business. May also load or unload truck with or without helpers, make minor mechanical repairs, and keep truck in good working order. *Salesroute and over-the-road drivers are excluded.*

For wage study purposes, truckdrivers are classified by type and rated capacity of truck, as follows:

Truckdriver, light truck
(straight truck, under 1 1/2 tons, usually 4 wheels)
Truckdriver, medium truck
(straight truck, 1 1/2 to 4 tons inclusive, usually 6 wheels)
Truckdriver, heavy truck
(straight truck, over 4 tons, usually 10 wheels)
Truckdriver, tractor-trailer

SHIPPER AND RECEIVER

(4753: Traffic, shipping and receiving clerk)

Performs *clerical and physical* tasks in connection with shipping goods of the establishment in which employed and receiving incoming shipments. In performing day-to-day, routine tasks, follows established guidelines. In handling unusual nonroutine problems, receives specific guidance from supervisor or other officials. May direct and coordinate the activities of other workers engaged in handling goods to be shipped or being received.

Shippers typically are responsible for most of the following: Verifying that orders are accurately filled by comparing items and quantities of goods gathered for shipment against documents; insuring that shipments are properly packaged, identified with shipping information, and loaded into transporting vehicles; preparing and keeping records of goods shipped, e.g., manifests, bills of lading.

Receivers typically are responsible for most of the following: Verifying the correctness of incoming shipments by comparing items and quantities unloaded against bills of lading, invoices, manifests, storage receipts, or other records; checking for damaged goods; insuring that goods are appropriately identified for routing to departments within the establishment; preparing and keeping records of goods received.

For wage study purposes, workers are classified as follows:

Shipper
Receiver
Shipper and receiver

WAREHOUSEMAN

(4754: Stock and inventory clerk)

As directed, performs a *variety* of *warehousing* duties which require an *understanding of the establishment's storage plan.* Work involves *most of the following:* Verifying materials (or merchandise) against receiving documents, noting and reporting discrepancies and obvious damages; routing materials to prescribed storage locations; storing, stacking, or palletizing materials in accordance with prescribed storage methods; rearranging and taking inventory of stored materials; examining stored materials and reporting deterioration and damage; removing material from storage and preparing it for shipment. May operate hand or power trucks in performing warehousing duties.

Exclude workers whose *primary* duties involve shipping and receiving work (see Shipper and receiver and Shipping packer), order filling (see Order filler), or operating power trucks (see Power-truck operator).

ORDER FILLER

(4754: Stock and inventory clerk)

Fills shipping or transfer orders for finished goods from stored merchandise in accordance with specifications on sales slips, customers' orders, or other instructions. May, in addition to filling orders and indicating items filled or omitted, keep records of outgoing orders, requisition additional stock or report short supplies to supervisor, and perform other related duties.

SHIPPING PACKER

(8761: Hand packer and packager)

Prepares finished products for shipment or storage by placing them in shipping containers, the specific operations performed being dependent upon the type, size, and number of units to be packed, the type of container employed, and method of shipment. Work requires the placing of items in shipping containers and *may involve one or more of the following:* Knowledge of various items of stock in order to verify content; selection of appropriate type and size of container; inserting enclosures in container; using excelsior or other material to prevent breakage or damage; closing and sealing container; and applying labels or entering identifying data on container. *Packers who also make wooden boxes or crates are excluded.*

MATERIAL HANDLING LABORER

(8726: Freight, stock, and material mover, not elsewhere classified)

Performs physical tasks to transport or store materials or merchandise. Duties involve *one or more of the following:* Manually loading or unloading freight cars, trucks, or other transporting devices; unpacking, shelving, or placing items in proper storage locations; or transporting goods by handtruck, cart, or wheelbarrow.

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Excluded from this definition are workers whose primary function involves:

a. Participating directly in the production of goods (e.g., moving items from one production station to another or placing them on or removing them from the production process);
b. Stocking merchandise for sale;
c. Counting or routing merchandise;
d. Operating a crane or heavy-duty motorized vehicle such as forklift or truck;
e. Loading and unloading ships (longshore workers); or
f. Traveling on trucks beyond the establishment's physical location to load or unload merchandise.

POWER-TRUCK OPERATOR

(8318: Industrial truck and tractor equipment operator)

Operates a manually controlled gasoline- or electric-powered truck or tractor to transport goods and materials of all kinds about a warehouse, manufacturing plant, or other establishment.

For wage study purposes, workers are classified by type of powertruck, as follows:

Forklift operator

Power-truck operator (other than forklift)

GUARD

(5144: Guard and police, except public service)

Protects property from theft or damage, or persons from hazards or interference. Duties involve serving at a fixed post, making rounds on foot or by motor vehicle, or escorting persons or property. May be deputized to make arrests. May also help visitors and customers by answering questions and giving directions.

Guards employed by establishments which provide protective services on a contract basis are included in this occupation.

For wage study purposes, guards are classified as follows:

Guard I

Carries out instructions primarily oriented toward insuring that emergencies and security violations are readily discovered and reported to appropriate authority. Intervenes directly only in situations which require minimal action to safeguard property or persons. Duties require minimal training. Commonly, the guard is not required to demonstrate physical fitness. May be armed, but generally is not required to demonstrate proficiency in the use of firearms or special weapons.

Guard II

Enforces regulations designed to prevent breaches of security. Exercises judgment and uses discretion in dealing with emergencies and security violations encountered. Determines whether first response should be to intervene directly (asking for assistance when deemed necessary and time allows), to keep situation under surveillance, or to report situation so that it can be handled by appropriate authority. Duties require specialized training in methods and techniques of protecting security areas. Commonly, the guard is required to demonstrate continuing physical fitness and proficiency with firearms or other special weapons.

JANITOR, PORTER, OR CLEANER

(5244: Janitor and cleaner)

Cleans and keeps in an orderly condition factory working areas and washrooms, or premises of an office, apartment house, or commercial or other establishment. Duties involve *a combination of the following*: Sweeping, mopping or scrubbing, and polishing floors; removing chips, trash, and other refuse; dusting equipment, furniture, or fixtures; polishing metal fixtures or trimmings; providing supplies and minor maintenance services; and cleaning lavatories, showers, and restrooms. *Workers who specialize in window washing are excluded.*

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Area Wage Survey Summaries

The following areas are surveyed periodically. Reports on the surveys are available at no cost from any of the Bureau's regional offices while supplies last.

Alaska (statewide)
Albany, Ga.
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Alexandria-Leesville, La.
Alpena-Standish-Tawas City, Mich.
Ann Arbor, Mich.
Asheville, N.C.
Atlantic City, N.J.
Augusta, Ga.-S.C.
Austin, Tex.
Bakersfield, Calif.
Baton Rouge, La.
Battle Creek, Mich.
Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange and Lake Charles, Tex.-La.
Biloxi-Gulfport and Pascagoula-Moss Point, Miss.
Binghamton, N.Y.
Birmingham, Ala.
Bloomington-Vincennes, Ind.
Bremerton-Shelton, Wash.
Brunswick, Ga.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa
Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, Ill.
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Charlotte-Gastonia, N.C.
Cheyenne, Wyo.
Clarksville-Hopkinsville, Tenn.-Ky.
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Columbus, Miss.
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Dothan, Ala.
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Eugene-Springfield-Medford, Oreg.
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Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood and West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, Fla.
Fort Smith, Ark.-Okla.
Fort Wayne, Ind.
Gadsden and Anniston, Ala.
Goldsboro, N.C.
Grand Island-Hastings, Nebr.
Guam, Territory of
Harrisburg-Lebanon, Pa.
Knoxville, Tenn.
La Crosse-Sparta, Wis.
Laredo, Tex.
Lexington-Fayette, Ky.
Lima, Ohio
Little Rock-North Little Rock, Ark.
Logansport-Peru, Ind.
Lorain-Elyria, Ohio
Lower Eastern Shore, Md.-Va.-Del.
Macon, Ga.
Madison, Wis.
Maine (statewide)
Mansfield, Ohio
McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg and Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito, Tex.
Melbourne-Titusville-Cocoa, Fla.
Meridian, Miss.
Middlesex, Monmouth, and Ocean Counties, N.J.
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Montgomery, Ala.
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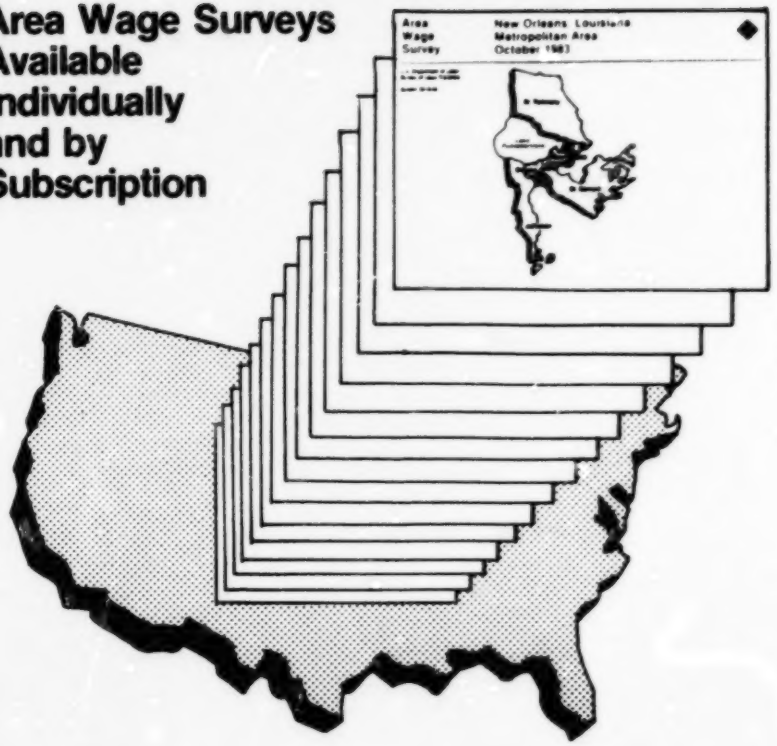

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